

# **STATE OF UTAH WATER WELL HANDBOOK**

**BASED ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES  
FOR  
WATER WELL DRILLERS**

**ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 2001**



**DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS**

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Division of Water Rights  
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Salt Lake City UT 84114-6300

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**Driller Licensing and Operator Registration**

**Current Fees Effective January 1, 2001**

**Initial Application: \$50.00**

**Renewal Fee: \$25.00**

**\*Administrative Late Fee: \$25.00**

**(\*Renewals received after December 31<sup>st</sup>)**

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# **PUBLIC SUPPLY WELL REQUIREMENTS**

The Utah Division of Drinking Water (UDDW) Administrative Rules apply to wells drilled for public drinking water supply. If you plan to drill public supply wells, you will need to adhere to the State Engineer's well drilling rules and the UDDW's well drilling rules. If a requirement covers the same issue in both sets of rules, you must follow the requirement that is more stringent. Any enforcement of these rules is the responsibility of the UDDW and any questions relating to them should be directed to that agency. Plans and specifications pertaining to the protection (of the well and aquifer), drilling, and construction of a public supply well must be submitted, reviewed, and approved by the UDDW prior to commencement of drilling. The major differences between the UDDW requirements and the State Engineer's requirements are that UDDW requires a 100-foot surface seal and a seal inspection on every surface seal installed on a public supply well in the State. The UDDW or an approved representative of the UDDW should be contacted prior to surface seal installation in order to coordinate the inspection.

For information regarding wells to be drilled for Public Water System Supply:

Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Drinking Water:  
801-536-4200

Mailing address for Division of Drinking Water:

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**UTAH LAKE/JORDAN RIVER**

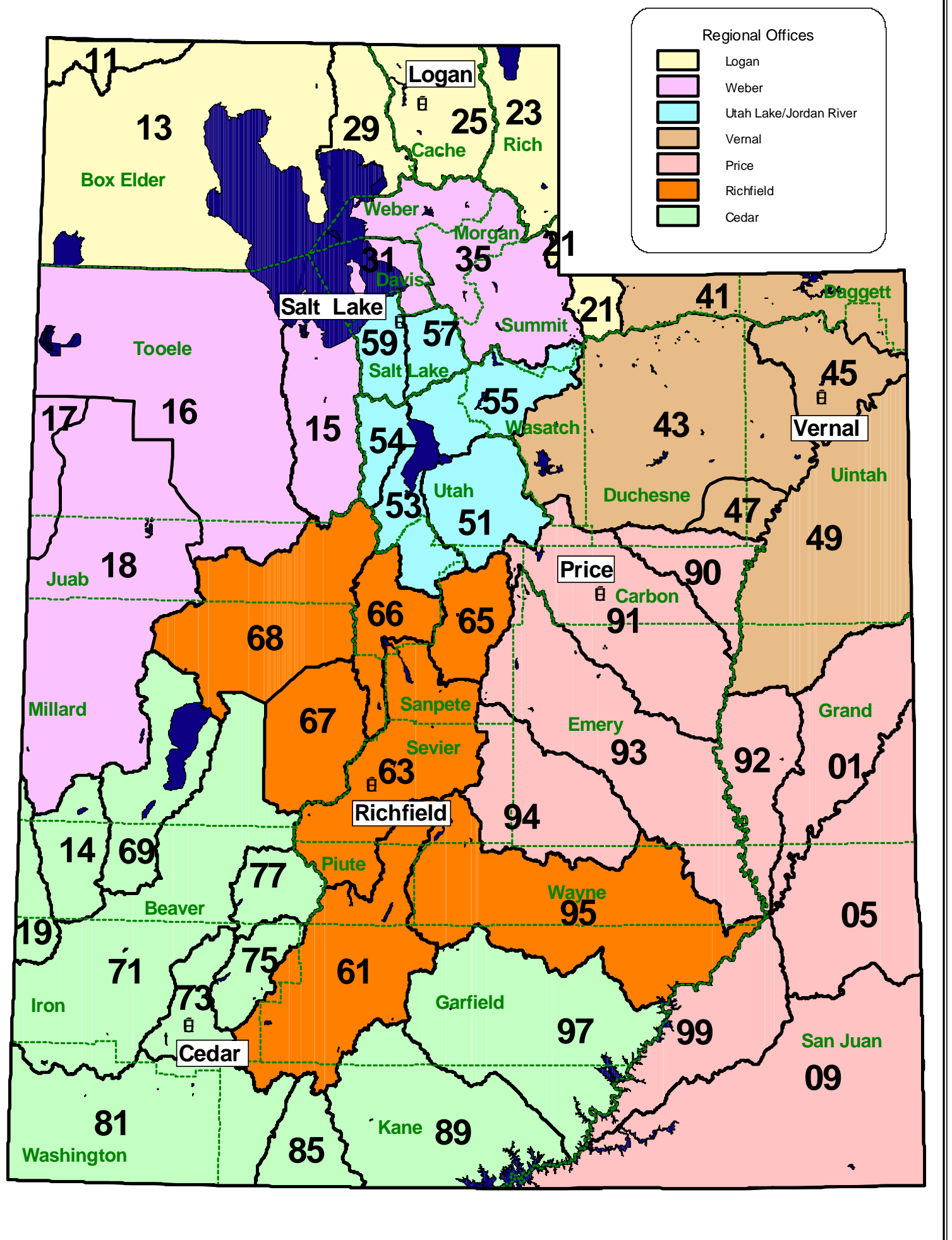
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**ADMINISTRATIVE RULES  
FOR  
WELL DRILLERS**

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# **PART I**

## **ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

## **R655-4-1. Purpose, Scope, and Exclusions**

### **1.1 Purpose**

These rules are promulgated pursuant to Section 73-3-25. The purpose of these rules is to assist in the orderly development of underground water; insure that minimum construction standards are followed in the drilling, deepening, repairing, cleaning, and abandonment of water wells; prevent pollution of aquifers within the state; prevent wasting of water from flowing wells; obtain accurate records of well construction operations; and insure compliance with the state engineer's authority for appropriating water.

All administrative procedures involving applications, approvals, hearings, notices, revocations, orders and their judicial review, and all other administrative procedures required or allowed by these rules are governed by R655-6 "Administrative Procedures for Informal Proceedings Before the Division of Water Rights".

### **1.2 Scope**

The construction, deepening, repair, replacement, cleaning, or abandonment of the following types of wells is regulated by these administrative rules and the work must be completed by a licensed well driller. The process for an applicant to obtain approval to construct, or replace the wells listed below in 1.2.1, 1.2.2, or 1.2.3 is outlined in R655-4-7 of these rules. The process for an applicant to obtain approval to construct, deepen, repair, clean, or replace the wells listed below in 1.2.4, 1.2.5, or 1.2.6 is outlined in Appendix 1.

1.2.1 Cathodic protection wells.

1.2.2 Heating or cooling exchange wells which are 30 feet or greater in depth and which encounter formations containing groundwater. If a separate well or borehole is required for re-injection purposes, it must also comply with these administrative rules.

1.2.3 Monitor wells which are completed to a depth of 30 feet or greater.

1.2.4 Private water production wells which are completed to a depth of 30 feet or greater.

## **R655-4-1. Purpose, Scope, and Exclusions**

1.2.5 Public water system supply wells.

1.2.6 Recharge and recovery wells which are drilled under the provisions of Section 73-3b “Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act” Utah Code Annotated.

### **1.3 Exclusions**

The construction, repair, replacement, or abandonment of the following types of wells or boreholes are excluded from regulation under these administrative rules:

1.3.1 Any cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, monitor wells and water production wells that are constructed to a final depth of less than 30 feet. However, diversion and beneficial use of groundwater from wells less than 30 feet deep shall require approval through the appropriation procedures and policies of the state engineer and Section 73-3 of the Utah Code Annotated.

1.3.2 Geothermal wells. Although not regulated under the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, geothermal wells are subject to Section 73-22-1 “Utah Geothermal Resource Conservation Act” Utah Code Annotated and the rules promulgated by the state engineer.

1.3.3 Temporary exploratory wells drilled to obtain information on the subsurface strata on which an embankment or foundation is to be placed or an area proposed to be used as a potential source of material for construction.

1.3.4 Wells or boreholes constructed to monitor man-made structures, house instrumentation to monitor structural performance, or dissipate hydraulic pressures on structures provided the wells or boreholes do not interfere with established aquifers or their primary purpose is not for monitoring water quality.

1.3.5 Wells or boreholes drilled or constructed into non-water bearing zones or which are less than 30 feet in depth for the purpose of utilizing heat from the surrounding earth.

1.3.6 Geotechnical borings drilled for Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) or to obtain lithologic data which are not installed for the purpose of utilizing or monitoring groundwater.

## **R655-4-2. Definitions**

**ABANDONED WELL** - any well which is not in use and has been filled or plugged so that it is rendered unproductive and will prevent contamination of groundwater. A properly abandoned well will not produce water nor serve as a channel for movement of water from the well or between water bearing zones.

**AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)** - a nationally recognized testing laboratory that certifies building products and adopts standards including those for steel and plastic (PVC) casing utilized in the well drilling industry. ANSI standards are often adopted for use by ASTM & AWWA. Current information on standards can be obtained from: ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)** - an independent organization concerned with the development of standards on characteristics and performance of materials, products and systems including those utilized in the well drilling industry. Information may be obtained from: ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19013.

**AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)** - an international association which publishes standards intended to represent a consensus of the water supply industry that the product or procedure described in the standard will provide satisfactory service or results. Information may be obtained from: AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver CO 80235.

**ANNULAR SPACE** - the space between the inner well casing and the outer well casing or borehole.

**APPRENTICE** - an apprentice drill rig operator is an individual who is employed by a licensed Utah Water Well Driller; who works under the direct supervision of the licensee or a drill rig operator; who assists with, but never has responsible charge for the construction of water wells; and who uses equipment that is under the direct control of the licensee.

**AQUIFER** - a porous underground formation yielding withdrawable water.

**ARTESIAN AQUIFER** - a water-bearing formation which contains underground water under sufficient pressure to rise above the zone of saturation.

## **R655-4-2. Definitions**

**ARTESIAN WELL** - a well where the water level rises appreciably above the zone of saturation.

**BENTONITE** - a highly plastic, highly absorbent, colloidal swelling clay composed largely of mineral sodium montmorillonite. Bentonite is commercially available in powdered, granular, tablet, pellet, or chip form which is hydrated with potable water and used for a variety of purposes including the stabilization of borehole walls during drilling, the control of potential or existing high fluid pressures encountered during drilling below a water table, well abandonment, and to provide a seal in the annular space between the well casing and borehole wall.

**BENTONITE GROUT** - a mixture of bentonite and potable water specifically designed to seal and plug wells and boreholes mixed at manufacturer's specifications to a grout consistency which can be pumped through a pipe directly into the annular space of a well or used for abandonment. Its primary purpose is to seal the borehole or well in order to prevent the subsurface migration or communication of fluids.

**CASING** - a tubular retaining and sealing structure that is installed in the borehole to maintain the well opening.

**CATHODIC PROTECTION WELL** - a well constructed for the purpose of installing deep anodes to minimize or prevent electrolytic corrosive action of metallic structures installed below ground surface, such as pipelines, transmission lines, well casings, storage tanks, or pilings.

**CONFINING UNIT** - a geological layer either of unconsolidated material, usually clay or hardpan, or bedrock, usually shale, through which virtually no water moves.

**CONSOLIDATED FORMATION** - bedrock consisting of sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic rock (e.g, shale, sandstone, limestone, quartzite, conglomerate, basalt, granite, tuff, etc.).

**DISINFECTION** - or disinfecting is the use of chlorine or other disinfecting agent or process approved by the state engineer, in sufficient concentration and contact time adequate to inactivate coliform or other organisms.

## **R655-4-2. Definitions**

**DRAWDOWN** - the difference in elevation between the static and pumping water levels.

**DRILL RIG** - any power-driven percussion, rotary, boring, coring, digging, jetting, or augering machine used in the construction of a well or borehole.

**EMERGENCY SITUATION** - any situation where immediate action is required to protect life or property. Emergency status would also extend to any situation where life is not immediately threatened but action is needed immediately and it is not possible to contact the state engineer for approval. For example, it would be considered an emergency if a domestic well needed immediate repair over a weekend when the state engineer's offices are closed.

**GRAVEL PACKED WELL** - a well in which filter material is placed in the annular space to increase the effective diameter of the well and to prevent fine-grained sediments from entering the well.

**GROUNDWATER** - subsurface water in a zone of saturation.

**GROUT** - a fluid mixture of Portland cement or bentonite with water of a consistency that can be forced through a pipe and placed as required. Various additives such as sand, bentonite, and hydrated lime may be included in the mixture to meet different requirements.

**HYDRAULIC FRACTURING** - the process whereby water or other fluid is pumped under high pressure into a well to fracture and clean-out the reservoir rock surrounding the well bore thus increasing the flow to the well.

**MONITOR WELL** - a well, as defined under "well" in this section, that is constructed for the purpose of determining water levels, monitoring chemical, bacteriological, radiological, or other physical properties of ground water or vadose zone water.

## **R655-4-2. Definitions**

**NATIONAL SANITATION FOUNDATION (NSF)** - a voluntary third party consensus standards and testing entity established under agreement with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop testing and adopt standards and certification programs for all direct and indirect drinking water additives and products. Information may be obtained from: NSF, 3475 Plymouth Road, PO Box 1468, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

**NEAT CEMENT GROUT** - cement conforming to the ASTM Standard C150 (standard specification of Portland cement), with no more than six gallons of water per 94 pound sack (one cubic foot) of cement of sufficient weight density of not less than 15 lbs/gallon.

**OPERATOR** - a drill rig operator is an individual who works under the direct supervision of a licensed Utah Water Well Driller and who can be left in responsible charge to construct water wells using equipment that is under the direct control of the licensee.

**PITLESS ADAPTER OR UNIT** - an assembly of parts designed for attachment to a well casing which allows buried pump discharge from the well and allows access to the interior of the well casing for installation or removal of the pump or pump appurtenances, while preventing contaminants from entering the well. Such devices protect the water and distribution lines from temperature extremes, permit extension of the casing above ground as required in Section R655-4-9.3.2 and allow access to the well, pump or system components within the well without exterior excavation or disruption of surrounding earth or surface seal.

**POLLUTION** - the alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any water that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animals, vegetation, or property, or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any or reasonable purpose.

**POTABLE WATER** - water supplied for human consumption, sanitary use, or for the preparation of food or pharmaceutical products which is free from biological, chemical, physical, and radiological impurities.



## **R655-4-2. Definitions**

**PRESSURE GROUTING** - a process by which grout is confined within the drillhole or casing by the use of retaining plugs or packers and by which sufficient pressure is applied to drive the grout slurry into the annular space or zone to be grouted.

**PRIVATE WATER PRODUCTION WELL** - a privately owned well constructed to supply water for any purpose which has been approved by the state engineer (such as irrigation, stockwater, domestic, etc.).

**PROVISIONAL WELL** - authorization granted by the state engineer to drill under a pending, unapproved water right or exchange; or for the purpose of determining characteristics of an aquifer, or the existence of a useable groundwater source.

**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL** - a well, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for human consumption and other domestic uses which has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year.

**PUMPING LEVEL** - the elevation of the surface of the water in a well after a period of pumping at a given rate.

**SAND** - a material having a prevalent grain size ranging from 2 millimeters to 0.06 millimeters.

**SAND CEMENT GROUT** - a grout consisting of equal parts of cement conforming to ASTM standard C150 and sand/aggregate with no more than six (6) gallons of water per 94 pound sack (one cubic foot) of cement.

**STANDARD DIMENSION RATIO (SDR)** - the ratio of average outside pipe diameter to minimum pipe wall thickness.

**STATE ENGINEER** - the director of the Utah Division of Water Rights or any employee of the Division of Water Rights designated by the state engineer to act in administering these rules.

**STATIC LEVEL** - stabilized water level in a non-pumped well beyond the area of influence of any pumping well.

## **R655-4-2. Definitions**

**TREMIE PIPE** - a device that carries materials to a designated depth in a drill hole or annular space.

**UNCONSOLIDATED FORMATION** - loose, soft, incoherent rock material composed of sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic rock which includes sand, gravel, and mixtures of sand and gravel. These formations are widely distributed and can possess good water storage and transmissivity characteristics.

**UNHYDRATED BENTONITE** - dry bentonite consisting primarily of granules, tablets, pellets, or chips that may be placed in a well or borehole in the dry state and hydrated in place by either formation water or by the addition of potable water into the well or borehole containing the dry bentonite. Unhydrated bentonite can be used for sealing and abandonment of wells.

**VADOSE ZONE** - the zone containing water under less than atmospheric pressure, including soil water, intermediate vadose water and capillary water. The zone extends from land surface to the zone of saturation or water table.

**WELL** - a horizontal or vertical excavation or opening into the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, jetting, augering, or driving or any other artificial method for utilizing or monitoring underground waters.

**WELL DRILLER** - any person who is licensed by the state engineer to construct water wells for compensation or otherwise. The licensed driller has total responsibility for the construction work in progress at the well drilling site.

**WELL DRILLING** - the act of constructing, repairing, renovating, or deepening a well, including all incidental work.

## **R655-4-3. Licenses and Registrations**

### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 Section 73-3-25 of the Utah Code requires every person that constructs a well in the state to obtain a license from the state engineer. Licenses, registrations and listings are not transferable. All licenses, registrations, and listings expire at 12 midnight on December 31 of the year in which they are issued.
- 3.1.2 Any person found to be drilling a well without a valid well driller's license or operator's registration will be ordered to cease drilling by the state engineer. The order may be made verbally but must also be followed by a written order. The order may be posted at an unattended well drilling site. A person found drilling without a license will be prosecuted under Section 73-3-26 of the Utah Code annotated, 1953. (See Appendix 2 Selected Water Laws of Utah)

### **3.2 Well Driller's License**

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become licensed as a Utah Water Well Driller:

- 3.2.1 Applicants must be 21 years of age or older.
- 3.2.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.
- 3.2.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.
- 3.2.4 Provide documentation of at least two (2) years of full time prior water well drilling experience OR documentation of 15 wells constructed by the applicant under the supervision of a licensed well driller. A copy of the well log for each well constructed must be included. The documentation must also show the applicant's experience with each type of drilling rig to be listed on the license. Acceptable documentation will include registration with the Division of Water Rights, letters from licensed well drillers (Utah or other states), or a water well drilling license granted by another state, etc.

### **R655-4-3. Licenses and Registrations**

Successful completion of classroom study in geology, well drilling, map reading, and other related subjects may be substituted for up to, but not exceeding, 12 months of drilling experience, and for up to, but not exceeding, five (5) of the required drilled wells. The state engineer will determine the number of months of drilling experience and the number of drilled wells that will be credited for the classroom study.

3.2.5 File a bond in the sum of \$5,000 with the Division of Water Rights which is conditioned upon proper compliance with the law and these rules and which is effective for the calendar year in which the license is to be issued. The bond shall stipulate the obligee as the “Office of the State Engineer”.

3.2.6 Obtain a score of at least 70% on each of the written licensing examinations required and administered by the state engineer. The required examinations test the applicant’s knowledge of:

- a. The Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers and Utah water law as it pertains to underground water;
- b. The minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for water well construction;
- c. Geologic formations and proper names used in describing underground material types;
- d. Reading maps and locating points from descriptions based on section, township, and range;
- e. Groundwater geology and the occurrence and movement of groundwater;
- f. The proper operating procedures and construction methods associated with the various types of water well drilling rigs. (A separate test is required for each type of water well drilling rig to be listed on the license).

3.2.7 Demonstrate proficiency in resolving problem situations that might be encountered during the construction of a water well by passing an oral examination administered by the state engineer.

### **3.3 Drill Rig Operator’s Registration**

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become registered as a drill rig operator:

## **R655-4-3. Licenses and Registrations**

- 3.3.1 Applicants must be 18 years of age or older.
- 3.3.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.
- 3.3.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.
- 3.3.4 Provide documentation of at least six (6) months of prior water well drilling experience. The documentation must show the applicant's experience with each type of drilling rig to be listed on the registration. Acceptable documentation will include being listed as an apprentice with the Division of Water Rights, letters from licensed well drillers, or registration as an operator in another state.
- 3.3.5 Obtain a score of at least 70% on a written examination of the minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for water well construction. The test will be provided to the licensed well driller by the state engineer. The licensed well driller will administer the test to the prospective operator and return it to the state engineer for scoring.

### **3.4 Apprenticeship Listing**

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become listed as an apprentice drill rig operator:

- 3.4.1 Applicants must be 18 years of age or older.
- 3.4.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

### **3.5 Conditional, Restricted, or Limited Licenses**

The state engineer may issue a restricted, conditional, or limited license to an applicant based on prior drilling experience.

### **3.6 Refusal to Issue a License or Registration**

The state engineer may, upon investigation and after a hearing, refuse to issue a license or a registration to an applicant if it appears the applicant has not had sufficient training or experience to qualify as a competent well driller or operator.

## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

### **4.1 Authorization to Drill**

The well driller shall make certain that a valid authorization or approval to drill exists before beginning drilling or work on a well. A valid authorization to drill shall consist of any of the items listed below. **Items 4.1.1 through 4.1.7 allow the applicant to contract with a well driller to drill, replace, renovate, or abandon exactly one well at each location listed on the approval form. Most start cards list the date when the authorization to drill expires. If the expiration date has passed, the start card is no longer valid. If there is no expiration date on the start card, the driller must contact the state engineer's office to determine if the authorization to drill is still valid. When the work is completed, the permission to drill is terminated.**

4.1.1 An approved application to appropriate.

4.1.2 A provisional well approval letter.

An approved provisional well letter grants authority to drill but allows only enough water to be diverted to determine the characteristics of an aquifer or the existence of a useable groundwater source.

4.1.3 An approved permanent change application.

4.1.4 An approved exchange application.

4.1.5 An approved temporary change application.

4.1.6 An approved application to renovate or deepen an existing well.

4.1.7 An approved application to replace an existing well.

4.1.8 An approved monitor well letter.

An approved monitor well letter grants authority to drill but allows only enough water to be diverted to monitor groundwater.

4.1.9 Any letter or document from the state engineer directing or authorizing a well to be drilled or work to be done on a well.

## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

### **4.2 Start Cards**

**4.2.1 Prior to commencing any work (other than abandonment, see 4.2.4) on any well governed by these administrative rules, the driller must notify the state engineer of that intention by transmitting the information on the “Start Card” to the state engineer by telephone, by facsimile (FAX), or by e-mail. A completed original Start Card must be sent to the state engineer by the driller after it has been telephoned, or email.**

**4.2.2 A specific Start Card is printed for each well drilling approval and is furnished by the state engineer to the applicant or the well owner. The start card is preprinted with the water right number/provisional/monitor well number, owner name/address, and the approved location of the well. The state engineer marks the approved well drilling activity on the card. The driller must put the following information on the card:**

- a. The date on which work on the well will commence;**
- b. The projected completion date of the work;**
- c. The well driller’s license number;**
- d. The well driller’s signature.**

**4.2.3 When a single authorization is given to drill wells at more than one point of diversion, a start card shall be submitted for each location to be drilled.**

**4.2.4 A start card is not required to abandon a well. However, prior to commencing well abandonment work, the driller is required to notify the state engineer by telephone, by facsimile, or by e-mail of the proposed abandonment work. The notice must include the location of the well. The notice should also include the water right number associated with the well and the well owner if that information is available.**

### **4.3 General Requirements During Construction**

**4.3.1 The well driller shall have the required penal bond continually in effect during the term of the well driller’s license.**

**4.3.2 The well driller’s license number or the well driller’s company name exactly as shown on the well drilling license must be prominently displayed on each well**

## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

drilling rig operated under the well driller's license. If the well driller's company name is changed the well driller must immediately inform the state engineer of the change in writing.

- 4.3.3 A licensed well driller or a registered operator must be at the well site whenever the following aspects of well construction are in process: advancing the borehole, setting casing and screen, placing a filter pack, constructing a surface seal, or similar activities involved in well renovation or repair, or abandoning a well.
- 4.3.4 An operator who is left in responsible charge of advancing the borehole, setting casing and screen, placing a filter pack, constructing a surface seal, or similar activities involved in well renovation or repair, or abandoning a well must have a working knowledge of the minimum construction standards and the proper operation of the drilling rig. The licensed well driller is responsible to ensure that an operator is adequately trained to meet these requirements. If, during a field inspection by the staff of the Division of Water Rights, it is determined that an operator in responsible charge does not meet these requirements, a state engineer's red tag (see Section 4.3.5) will be placed on the drilling rig and the drilling operation will be shut down. The order to cease work will remain effective until a qualified person is available to perform the work.
- 4.3.5 The state engineer or staff of the Division of Water Rights may order that work cease on the construction, repair, or abandonment of a well if a field inspection reveals that the construction does not meet the minimum construction standards to the extent that the public interest might be adversely affected. A cease work order may also be issued if the well driller is not licensed for the drilling method being used for the well construction. The state engineer's order will be in the form of a red tag which will be attached to the drilling rig. A letter from the state engineer will be sent to the licensed driller to explain the sections of the administrative rules which were violated. The letter will also explain the requirements that must be met before the order can be lifted.
- 4.3.6 When required by the state engineer, the well driller or registered operator shall take lithologic samples at the specified intervals and submit them in the bags provided by the state engineer.



## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

4.3.7 A copy of the current Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers should be available at each well construction site for review by the construction personnel.

### **4.4 Removing Drill Rig From Well Site.**

4.4.1 A well driller shall not remove his drill rig from a well site unless the well is completed or abandoned. Completion of a well shall include all surface seals, gravels packs, or curbs required.

4.4.2 For the purposes of these rules, the construction, repair or abandonment work on a well will be considered completed when the well driller removes his drilling rig from the well site.

4.4.3 The well driller may request a variance from the state engineer. The written request must indicate that the well has been temporarily abandoned as provided in R655-4-12 and must give the date when the well driller plans to continue work.

### **4.5 Official Well Driller's Report (Well Log)**

4.5.1 Within 30 days of the completion of work on any well, the driller shall file an official well driller's report (well log) with the state engineer. The blank well log form will be mailed to the licensed well driller upon receipt of the information on the Start Card as described in Section 4.2.

4.5.2 The water right number/provisional/monitor well number, owner name/address, and the approved location of the well will be preprinted on the blank well log provided to the well driller. The driller is required to verify this information and make any necessary changes on the well log prior to submittal. The state engineer will mark the approved activity (e.g., new, replace, repair, deepen) on the well log. The driller must provide the following information on the well log:

- a. The start and completion date of work on the well;
- b. The nature of use for the well (e.g., domestic, irrigation, stock watering, commercial, municipal, provisional, monitor, cathodic protection, heat pump, etc.;
- c. The borehole diameter, depth interval, drilling method and drilling fluids utilized to drill the well;

## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

- d. The lithologic log of the well based on strata samples taken from the borehole as drilling progresses;
- e. Static water level information to include date of measurement, static level, measurement method, reference point, artesian flow and pressure, and water temperature;
- f. The size, type, description, joint type, and depth intervals of casing, screen, and perforations;
- g. A description of the filter pack, surface and interval seal material, and packers used in the well along with necessary related information such as the depth interval, quantity, and mix ratio;
- h. A description of the finished wellhead configuration;
- i. The date and method of well development;
- j. The date, method, yield, drawdown, and elapsed time of a well yield test;
- k. A description of pumping equipment (if available);
- l. Other comments pertinent to the well activity completed;
- m. The well driller's statement to include the driller name, license number, signature, and date.

4.5.3 Accuracy and completeness of the submitted well log are required. Of particular importance is the lithologic section which should accurately reflect the geologic strata penetrated during the drilling process. Sample identification must be logged in the field as the borehole advances and the information transferred to the well log form for submission to the state engineer.

4.5.4 An amended well log shall be submitted by the licensed driller if it becomes known that the original report contained inaccurate or incorrect information, or if the original report requires supplemental data or information. Any amended well log must be accompanied by a written statement, signed and dated by the licensed well driller, attesting to the circumstances and the reasons for submitting the amended well log.

### **4.6 Official Well Abandonment Reports (Abandonment Logs)**

4.6.1 Whenever a well driller is contracted to replace an existing well under state engineer's approval, it shall be the responsibility of the well driller to inform the well owner that it is required by law to permanently abandon the old well in accordance with the provisions of R655-4-12.

## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

- 4.6.2 Within 30 days of the completion of abandonment work on any well, the driller shall file an abandonment log with the state engineer. The blank abandonment log will be mailed to the licensed well driller upon notice to the state engineer of commencement of abandonment work as described in Section 4.2.4.
- 4.6.3 The water right number/provisional/monitor well number, owner name/address, and the well location (if available). will be preprinted on the blank abandonment log provided to the well driller. The driller is required to verify this information and make any necessary changes on the abandonment log prior to submitting the log. The driller must provide the following information on the abandonment log:
- a. Existing well construction information;
  - b. Date of abandonment;
  - c. Reason for abandonment;
  - d. A description of the abandonment method;
  - e. A description of the abandonment materials including depth intervals, material type, quantity, and mix ratio;
  - f. Replacement well information (if applicable);
  - g. The well driller's statement to include the driller name, license number, signature, and date.
- 4.6.4 When a well is replaced and the well owner will not allow the driller to abandon the existing well, the driller must briefly explain the situation on the abandonment form and submit the form to the state engineer within 30 days of completion of the replacement well.

### **4.7 Incomplete or Incorrectly Completed Reports**

An incomplete well/abandonment log or a well/abandonment log that has not been completed correctly will be returned to the licensed well driller to be completed or corrected. The well log will not be considered filed with the state engineer until it is complete and correct.

## **R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures**

### **4.8 Extensions of Time**

The well driller may request an extension of time for filing the well log if there are circumstances which prevent the driller from obtaining the necessary information before the expiration of the 30 days. The extension request must be submitted in writing before the end of the 30 day period.

## **R655-4-5. Infractions of the Administrative Requirements and the Minimum Construction Standards**

### **5.1 List of Infractions and Points**

Licensed well drillers who commit the infractions listed below shall have assessed against their well drilling record the number of points assigned to the infraction.

<u>Infractions of Administrative Requirements</u>	<u>Points</u>
Start Cards	
1. Failure to properly notify the state engineer before the start of construction . . . . .	20
1. Performing any well drilling activity without valid authorization (except in emergency situations) . . . . .	100
Well Logs	
2. Intentionally making a material misstatement of fact in an official well driller's report or amended official well driller's report (well log) . . . . .	100
3. Well log submitted late . . . . .	10
Well Abandonment	
4. Well abandonment report submitted late . . . . .	10
Licenses	
5. Intentionally making a material misstatement of fact in the application for a well driller's license . . . . .	100
6. Well driller license or well driller name not clearly posted on well drilling rig . . . . .	10
7. Failing to notify the state engineer in a timely manner of a change in the well driller's company name . . . . .	10
Operators / Contract Drillers	
8. Employing an operator who is not registered with the state . . .	75
9. Contracting out work to an unlicensed driller (using the unlicensed driller's rig) without prior written approval from the state . . . . .	75
<u>Infractions of Construction Standards / Conditions</u>	<u>Points</u>
Approvals	
10. Constructing a replacement well further than 150 ft from the original well without the authorization of an approved change application . . . . .	50

## **R655-4-5. Infractions of the Administrative Requirements and the Minimum Construction Standards**

<u>Infractions of Construction Standards / Conditions</u>	<u>Points</u>
11. Failing to comply with any conditions included on the well approval such as minimum or maximum depths, specified locations of perforations, etc. ....	50
12. Using a method of drilling not listed on the well driller's license .....	30
13. Performing any well construction activity in violation of a red tag cease work order .....	100
<b>Casing</b>	
14. Using or attempting to use sub-standard well casing .....	50
15. Using improper casing joints .....	40
16. Failure to extend well casing at least 18" above ground .....	30
<b>Surface Seals</b>	
17. Using improper procedures to install a surface seal .....	50
18. Using improper products to install a surface seal .....	50
<b>Well Abandonment</b>	
19. Using improper procedures to abandon a well .....	50
20. Using improper products to abandon a well .....	50
<b>Construction Fluids</b>	
21. Using water of unacceptable quality in the well drilling operation .....	40
22. Using improper circulation materials .....	30
23. Using an unacceptable mud pit .....	20
<b>Filter Packs</b>	
24. Failure to install filter pack properly .....	40
25. Failure to disinfect filter pack .....	30
<b>Well Completion</b>	
26. Failure to make well accessible to water level or pressure head measurements .....	30
27. Failure to install cap and valving to control artesian flow .....	30
28. Removing the well drilling rig from the well site before completing the well or temporarily or permanently abandoning the well .....	50

## **R655-4-5. Infractions of the Administrative Requirements and the Minimum Construction Standards**

<u>Infractions of Construction Standards / Conditions</u>		<u>Points</u>
General		
30.	Failure to securely cover an unattended well during construction . . . . .	30

### **5.2 When Points Are Assessed**

Points will be assessed against a driller's record upon verification by the state engineer that an infraction has occurred. Points will be assessed at the time the state engineer becomes aware of the infraction regardless of when the infraction occurred.

### **5.3 Appeal of Infractions**

Well drillers may appeal each infraction in writing within 30 days of written notification by the state engineer.

### **5.4 Warning Letter**

When the number of points assessed against the well driller's record equals seventy five (75) points, a warning letter will be sent to the well driller. The letter will notify the driller that if he continues to violate the administrative requirements or minimum construction standards contained in the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, a hearing will be held to determine if his license should be suspended or revoked or the bond exacted. The letter will also describe the options available to the driller to delete points from the record as described in Section 4-5.7. A copy of the driller's infraction record will be included with the letter.

### **5.5 Hearings**

5.5.1 When the number of points assessed against the well driller's record equals one hundred (100), a hearing will be scheduled to consider whether the well driller's license should be suspended or revoked. The state engineer will determine the duration of the revocation or suspension period.

5.5.2 A hearing may also be convened as a result of a complaint filed by a well owner regardless of the total number of points shown on the well driller's record.

## **R655-4-5. Infractions of the Administrative Requirements and the Minimum Construction Standards**

5.5.3 A well driller will be given ten (10) days notice, by registered mail, of any hearing which is scheduled to consider suspending or revoking the well driller's license or exacting the well driller's bond.

### **5.6 License Suspension or Revocation**

5.6.1 A well driller whose license has been revoked or suspended, will be prohibited from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment during the revocation or suspension period set by the state engineer.

5.6.2 After the suspension period has expired, the well driller will be notified by the state engineer that he/she may again engage in the well drilling business, however, there will be a probation period lasting until the total number of points on the well driller's infraction record is reduced through any of the options described in Section 4-5.7.

5.6.3 After the revocation period has expired, a well driller may make application for a new license as provided in R655-4-3.

### **5.7 Deleting Point from the Driller Record**

Points assessed against a well driller's record will remain on the record unless deleted through any of the following options:

5.7.1 Points will be deleted three years after the date when the infraction is noted by the state engineer and the points are assessed against the driller's record.

5.7.2 One half the points on the record will be deleted if the well driller is free of infractions for an entire year.

5.7.3 Thirty (30) points will be deleted for obtaining six (6) hours of approved continuing education credits in addition to the credits required to renew the water well driller's license. A driller may exercise this option only once each year.



## **R655-4-5. Infractions of the Administrative Requirements and the Minimum Construction Standards**

5.7.4 Twenty (20) points will be deleted for taking and passing (with a minimum score of 70%) the test covering the administrative requirements and the minimum construction standards. A driller may exercise this option only every other year.

### **5.8 Exacting the Driller Bond**

5.8.1 If the state engineer determines, following an investigation and a hearing, that the licensee has failed to comply with the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, the state engineer may exact the bond and deposit the money as a non-lapsing dedicated credit.

5.8.2 The state engineer may expend the funds derived from the bond to investigate or correct any deficiencies which could adversely affect the public interest resulting from non-compliance with the Administrative Rules by any well driller.

### **5.9 Operator Registration Suspension or Revocation**

An operator's registration may be revoked or suspended for failure to comply with the minimum construction standards.

### **5.10 Lack of Knowledge Not an Excuse**

Lack of knowledge of the law or the administrative requirements and minimum construction standards related to well drilling shall not constitute an excuse for violation thereof.

### **5.11 Misdemeanors**

Section 73-3-26 of the Utah Code annotated, 1953, classifies certain actions as class B Misdemeanors. Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense. (Reference: Statutes Appendix B.)

## **R655-4-6. Renewal of Well Driller's License, Operator's Registration, and Apprenticeship Listings**

### **6.1 Well Driller's Licenses.**

- 6.1.1 All well driller's licenses expire at 12 midnight on December 31 of the year in which they are issued. Drillers who meet the renewal requirements set forth in Section 6.1.2 on or before 12 midnight December 31 shall be authorized to operate as a licensed well driller until the new license is issued. Drillers must renew their licenses within 24 months of the license expiration date. Drillers failing to renew within 24 months of the license expiration date must re-apply for a well driller's license and meet all the application requirements of Section R655-4-3.2.
- 6.1.2 Applications to renew a well driller's license must include the following items:
- a. Payment of the license renewal fee determined and approved by the legislature;
  - b. Written application to the state engineer;
  - c. Documentation of \$5,000 penal bond for the next calendar year;
  - d. Proper submission of all start cards, official well driller reports (well logs), and well; abandonment reports for the current calendar year;
  - e. Documentation of compliance with the continuing education requirements described in Section 6.2.1. Acceptable documentation of attendance at approved courses must include the following information: the name of the course, the date it was conducted, the number of approved credits, the name and signature of the instructor and the driller's name; for example, certificates of completion, transcripts, attendance rosters, diplomas, etc. (Note: drillers are advised that the state engineer will not keep track of the continuing education courses each driller attends during the year. Drillers are responsible to acquire and then submit documentation with the renewal application.)
- 6.1.3 License renewal applications that do not meet the requirements of Section 6.1.2 by December 31 or which are received after December 31, will be assessed an additional administrative late fee determined and approved by the legislature.
- 6.1.4 The state engineer may renew a license on a restricted, conditional, or limited basis according to the driller's performance and compliance with established rules and construction standards.

## **R655-4-6. Renewal of Well Driller's License, Operator's Registration, and Apprenticeship Listings**

### **6.2 Continuing Education**

- 6.2.1 During each calendar year, licensed well drillers are required to earn at least six (6) continuing education credits by attending training sessions sponsored or sanctioned by the state engineer. Drillers who do not renew their licenses, but who intend to renew within the 24 month period allowed in Section 6.1.1, are also required to earn six (6) continuing education credits each year.
- 6.2.2 The state engineer shall establish a committee consisting of the state engineer or a representative, no more than four licensed well drillers, a ground water scientist, and a manufacturer/supplier of well drilling products. The committee will develop criteria for the training courses, approve the courses which can offer continuing education credits, and assign the number of credits to each course. The committee will make recommendations to the state engineer concerning appeals from training course sponsors and well drillers related to earning continuing education credit.
- 6.2.3 The committee established in Section 6.2.2 shall assign the number of continuing education credits to each proposed training session based on the instructor's qualifications, a written outline of the subjects to be covered, and written objectives for the session. Well drillers wishing continuing education credit for other training sessions shall provide the committee with all information it needs to assign continuing education requirements.

### **6.3 Drill Rig Operator's Registration.**

- 6.3.1 All operator's registrations expire at 12 midnight on December 31 of the year in which they are issued. Operators who meet the renewal requirements set forth in Section 6.3.2 on or before 12 midnight December 31 shall be authorized to act as a registered operator until the new registration is issued. Operators must renew their registrations within 12 months of the registration expiration date. Operators failing to renew within 12 months of the registration expiration date must re-apply for an operator's registration and meet all the application requirements of Section R655-4-3.3.

## **R655-4-6. Renewal of Well Driller's License, Operator's Registration, and Apprenticeship Listings**

- 6.3.2 Applications to renew an operator's registration must include the following items:
  - a. Payment of the registration renewal fee determined and approved by the legislature;
  - b. Written application to the state engineer.
- 6.3.3 Registration renewal applications that do not meet the requirements of Section 6.3.2 or that are received after the December 31 expiration date will be assessed an additional administrative late fee determined and approved by the legislature.
- 6.3.4 During each calendar year, it is suggested that registered operators earn at least three (3) continuing education credits by attending training sessions sponsored or sanctioned by the state engineer. Documented continuing education credits may be allowed as substitute for drilling experience in an application for a well driller's license as described in Section R655-4-3.2.4.

### **6.4 Apprenticeship Listing.**

- 6.4.1 All apprentice's listings expire at 12 midnight on December 31 of the year in which they are issued.
- 6.4.2 A written application must be submitted to the Division of Water Rights to renew an apprenticeship listing.

## **R655-4-7. The Approval Process for Cathodic Protection Wells, Heating, or Cooling Exchange Wells and Monitor Wells**

### **7.1 General.**

Only cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, and monitor wells drilled and constructed to a depth of 30 feet or greater below natural ground surface require approval from the state engineer.

### **7.2 Approval to Construct or Replace.**

Approval to construct or replace cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, and monitor wells is issued by the state engineer's regional offices following review of written requests from the owner or applicant, federal or state agency or engineering representative. The requests for approval shall be made on forms provided by the state engineer entitled "Request for Non-Production Well Construction". The following information must be included on the form:

- a. General location or common description of the project.
- b. Specific course and distance locations from established government surveyed outside section corners or quarter corners.
- c. Total anticipated number of wells to be installed.
- d. Diameters, approximate depths and materials used in the wells.
- e. Projected start and completion dates.
- f. Name and license number of the driller contracted to install the wells.

There is no fee required to request approval to drill a cathodic protection well, a heating or cooling exchange well, or a monitor well. Upon written approval by the state engineer, the project will be assigned an approved authorization number which will be referenced on all start cards and official well driller's reports.

## **PART II**

# **MINIMUM WELL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS**

## **R655-4-8. General Requirements.**

### **8.1 Standards.**

In some locations, the compliance with the following minimum standards will not result in a well being free from pollution or from being a source of subsurface leakage, waste, or contamination of the groundwater resource. Since it is impractical to attempt to prepare standards for every conceivable situation, the well driller shall judge when to construct wells under more stringent standards when such precautions are necessary to protect the groundwater supply and those using the well in question. Other state and local regulations pertaining to well drilling and construction, groundwater protection, and water quality regulations may exist that are either more stringent than these rules or that specifically apply to a given situation. It is the well driller's responsibility to understand and apply other regulations as applicable.

### **8.2 Well Site Locations.**

8.2.1 Well site locations are described by course and distance from outside section corners or quarter corners (based on a Section/Township/Range Cadastral System) on all state engineer authorizations to drill (Start Cards). However, the licensee should also be familiar with local zoning ordinances, or county boards of health requirements which may limit or restrict the actual well location and construction in relationship to existing or proposed concentrated sources of pollution or contamination such as septic tanks, drain fields, sewer lines, stock corrals, feed lots, etc. The licensee should also be familiar with the Utah Underground Facilities Act (Section 54-8a of the Utah Code Annotated 1953 as amended) which requires subsurface excavators (including well drilling) to notify operators of underground utilities prior to any subsurface excavation. Information on this requirement can be found by calling (800)662-4111.

8.2.2 The driller shall check the drilling location to see if it generally matches the state-approved location listed on the Driller's Start Card. If the actual drilling location is significantly different than the Start Card location, the driller shall indicate the difference on the Well Log.

### **8.3 Unusual Conditions.**

If unusual conditions occur at a well site and compliance with these rules and standards will not result in a satisfactory well or protection to the groundwater supply,

#### **R655-4-8. General Requirements.**

a licensed water well driller shall request that special standards be prescribed for a particular well. The request for special standards shall be in writing and shall set forth the location of the well, the name of the owner, the unusual conditions existing at the well site, the reasons that compliance with the rules and minimum standards will not result in a satisfactory well, and the proposed standards that the licensed water well driller believes will be more adequate for this particular well. If the state engineer finds that the proposed changes are in the best interest of the public, he will approve the proposed changes by assigning special standards for the particular well under consideration.



## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

### **9.1 General.**

Figures 1 through 5 are used to illustrate typical well construction standards. Figure 1 illustrates the typical construction of a drilled well with driven casing such as a well drilled using the cable tool method or air rotary with a drill-through casing driver. Figure 2 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed without the use of surface casing. Figure 3 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed with the use of surface casing. Figure 4 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed completed in stratified formations in which poor formation material or poor quality water is encountered. Figure 5 illustrates the typical construction of a well completed with PVC or nonmetallic casing.

### **9.2 Approved Products, Materials, and Procedures.**

Any product, material or procedure designed for use in the drilling, construction, cleaning, renovation, development or abandonment of water or monitor wells, which has received certification and approval for its intended use by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) under ANSI/NSF Standard 60 or 61, the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), the American Water Works Association (AWWA) or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) may be utilized. Other products, materials or procedures may also be utilized for their intended purpose upon manufacturers certification that they meet or exceed the standards or certifications referred to in this Section.

### **9.3 Well Casing - General**

**9.3.1 Drillers Responsibility.** It shall be the sole responsibility of the well driller to determine the suitability of any type of well casing for the particular well being constructed, in accordance with these minimum requirements.

**9.3.2 Casing Stick-up.** The well casing shall extend a minimum of 18 inches above finished ground level and the natural ground surface should slope away from the casing. A sanitary, weatherproof seal or a completely welded cap shall be

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

placed on the top of the well casing to prevent contamination of the well. If a vent is placed in the cap, it shall be properly screened to prevent access to the well by debris, insects, or other animals.

### **9.4 Steel Casing.**

All steel casing installed in Utah shall be in new or like-new condition, being free from pits or breaks, and shall meet the minimum specifications listed in Table 1 of these rules. In order to utilize steel well casing that does not fall within the categories specified in Table 1, the driller shall receive written approval from the state engineer. All steel casing installed in Utah shall meet or exceed the minimum ASTM, ANSI, or AWWA standards for steel pipe as described in Section 9.2. Applicable standards (most recent revisions) may include:

ANSI/AWWA A100—AWWA Standard for Water Wells.

ANSI/ASTM A53—Standard Specifications for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless.

ANSI/ASTM A139—Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe (NPS 4 and over).

ANSI/ASTM A606—Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance.

ANSI/AWWA C200—Standard for Steel Water Pipe—6 in. and Larger.

API Spec.5L—Specification for Liner Pipe.

ASTM A778—Standard Specifications for Welded, Unannealed Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubular Products.

ASTM A252—Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe Piles.

## R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements

**TABLE 1**  
MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS FOR STEEL WELL CASING

Nominal Casing Diameter (in)	Depth							
	0 to 200 (ft)	200 to 300 (ft)	300 to 400 (ft)	400 to 500 (ft)	600 to 800 (ft)	800 to 1000 (ft)	1000 to 1500 (ft)	1500 to 2000 (ft)
2	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154	...	...
3	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216	...	...
4	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237
5	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
6	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
8	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
10	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.313	.313
12	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.313	.313
14	.250	.250	.250	.250	.313	.313	.313	.313
16	.250	.250	.313	.313	.313	.313	.375	.375
18	.250	.313	.313	.313	.375	.375	.375	.438
20	.250	.313	.313	.313	.375	.375	.375	.438
22	.313	.313	.313	.375	.375	.375	.375	.438
24	.313	.313	.375	.375	.375	.438	...	...
30	.313	.375	.375	.438	.438	.500	...	...

Note: Minimum wall thickness in inches.

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

### **9.5 Plastic and Other Non-metallic Casing.**

9.5.1 **Materials.** PVC, SR, ABS, or other types of non-metallic well casing and screen may be installed in Utah upon obtaining permission of the well owner. Plastic well casing and screen shall be manufactured and installed to conform with The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard F 480 (most recent version), which are incorporated by reference to these rules. Casing and screen meeting this standard is normally marked "WELL CASING" and with the ANSI/ASTM designation "F 480-95 (or most recent version), SDR-17 (or 13.5)". All plastic casing and screen for use in potable water supplies shall be manufactured to be acceptable to the American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard 61. Other types of plastic casings and screens may be installed upon manufacturers certification that such casing meets or exceeds the above described ASTM/SDR specification or ANSI/NSF approval.

9.5.2 **Minimum Wall Thickness and Depth Requirements.** PVC well casing and screen with an outside diameter less than four and one half (4.5) inches shall meet the minimum wall thickness required under ASTM Standard F480 (most recent version) SDR 21 or a Schedule 40 designation. PVC well casing and screen with an outside diameter of four and one half (4.5) inches or greater shall meet the minimum wall thickness required under ASTM Standard F480 (most recent version) SDR 17 or a Schedule 80 designation. Additionally, caution should be used whenever other than factory slots or perforations are added to PVC well casing. The installation of hand cut slots or perforations significantly reduces the collapse strength tolerances of unaltered casings. The depth at which plastic casing and screen is placed in a well shall conform to the minimum requirements and restrictions as outlined in ASTM Standard F-480 (most recent version).

9.5.3 **Fiberglass Casing.** Fiberglass reinforced plastic well casings and screens may be installed in wells upon obtaining permission of the well owner. All fiberglass casing or screens installed in wells for use in potable water supplies shall be manufactured to be acceptable by ANSI/NSF Standard 61.

9.5.4 **Driving Non-metallic Casing.** Non-metallic casing shall not be driven or dropped and may only be installed in an oversized borehole.

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9.5.5 Protective Casing. If plastic or other non-metallic casing is utilized, the driller shall install a protective steel casing which complies with the provisions of Section 9.4 or an equivalent protective covering approved by the state engineer over and around the well casing at ground surface to a depth of at least two and one half (2.5) feet. If a pitless adapter is installed on the well, the bottom of the protective cover shall be placed above the pitless adapter/well connection. The protective cover shall be sealed in the borehole in accordance with the requirements of Sections 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9. The annular space between the protective cover and non-metallic casing shall also be sealed with acceptable materials in accordance with Section 9.8. A sanitary, weather-tight seal or a completely welded cap shall be placed on top of the protective cover. If the sanitary seal is vented, screens shall be placed in the vent to prevent debris insects, and other animals from entering the well. This protective casing requirement does not apply to monitor wells. Figure 5 depicts this requirement.

### **9.6 Casing Joints.**

9.6.1 General. All well casing joints shall be made water tight. In instances in which a reduction in casing diameter is made, there shall be enough overlap of the casings to prevent misalignment and to insure the making of an adequate seal in the annular space between casings to prevent the movement of unstable sediment or formation material into the well, in addition to preventing the degradation of the water supply by the migration of inferior quality water through the annular space between the two casings.

9.6.2 Steel Casing. All steel casing shall be screw-coupled or welded. If the joints are welded, the weld shall be at least as thick as the wall thickness of the casing and shall consist of at least two beads for the full circumference of the joint. Spot welding of joints is prohibited.

9.6.3 Plastic Casing. All plastic well casing shall be mechanically screw coupled, chemically welded, cam-locked or lug coupled to provide water tight joints as per ANSI/ASTM F480 (most recent version). Metal screws driven into casing joints shall not be long enough to penetrate the inside surface of the casing. Metal screws should be used only when surrounding air temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit (F) which retards the normal setting of the cement.

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### **9.7 Surface Seals and Interval Seals - General**

General. Before the drill rig is removed from the drill site of a well, a surface seal shall be installed. Well casings shall be sealed to prevent the possible downward movement of contaminated surface waters in the annular space around the well casing. The seal shall also prevent the upward movement of artesian waters within the annular space around the well casing. The sealing is also to prevent the movement of groundwater either upward or downward from zones that have been cased out of the well due to poor water quality or other reasons. The following surface seal requirements apply equally to rotary drilled, cable tool drilled, bored, jetted, augered, and driven wells unless otherwise specified.

### **9.8 Seal Material.**

9.8.1 General. The seal material shall consist of neat cement grout, sand cement grout, unhydrated bentonite, or bentonite grout as defined in R655-4-2. Use of sealing materials other than those listed above must be approved by the state engineer. Bentonite drilling fluid (mud) or drill cuttings are not an acceptable bentonite grout or sealing material. In no case shall drilling fluid (mud), drill cuttings, drill chips, or puddling clay be used, or allowed to fill, partially fill, or fall into the required sealing interval of a well during construction of the well. All hydrated sealing materials shall be placed by tremie pipe, pumping, or pressure from the bottom of the seal interval upwards in one continuous operation when placed below a depth of 30 feet or when placed below static groundwater level. Portland Cement grouts must be allowed to cure a minimum of 72 hours for Type I-II cement or 36 hours for Type III cement before well drilling, construction, or testing may be resumed. The volume of annular space in the seal interval shall be calculated by the driller to determine the estimated volume of seal material required to seal the annular space. The driller shall place at least the volume of material equal to the volume of annular space, thus ensuring that a continuous seal is placed. The driller shall maintain the well casing centered in the borehole during seal placement using centralizers or other means to ensure that the seal is placed radially and vertically continuous.

9.8.2 Bentonite Grout. Bentonite used to prepare grout for sealing shall have the ability to gel; not separate into water and solid materials after it gels; have a hydraulic conductivity or permeability value of  $10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

less; contain at least 20 percent solids by weight of bentonite, and have a fluid weight of 9.5 pounds per gallon or greater and be specifically designed for the purpose of sealing. Bentonite or polymer drilling fluid (mud) does not meet the definition of a grout with respect to density, gel strength, and solids content and shall not be used for sealing purposes. At no time shall bentonite grout contain materials that are toxic, polluting, develop odor or color changes, or serve as a micro-bacterial nutrient. All bentonite grout shall be prepared and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. All additives must be certified by a recognized certification authority such as NSF.

9.8.3 Unhydrated Bentonite. Unhydrated bentonite (e.g., granular, tabular, pelletized, or chip bentonite) may be used in the construction of well seals above a depth of 50 feet. Unhydrated bentonite can be placed below a depth of 50 feet when placed inside the annulus of two casings or when placed using a tremie pipe. The bentonite material shall be specifically designed for well sealing and be within industry tolerances. All unhydrated bentonite used for sealing must be free of organic polymers and other contamination. Placement of bentonite shall conform to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions and result in a seal free of voids or bridges. Granular or powdered bentonite shall not be placed under water by gravity feeding from the surface. When placing unhydrated bentonite, a sounding or tamping tool shall be run in the sealing interval during pouring to measure fill-up rate, verify a continuous seal placement, and to break up possible bridges or cake formation.

### **9.9 Seal and Unperforated Casing Placement.**

9.9.1 General Seal Requirements . Figure 1 illustrates the construction of a surface seal for a typical well. The surface seal must be placed in an annular space that has a minimum diameter of four (4) inches larger than the nominal size of the permanent well casing (This amounts to a 2-inch annulus). The surface seal must extend from land surface to a minimum depth of 30 feet. The completed surface seal must fully surround the permanent well casing, must be evenly distributed, free of voids, and extend to undisturbed or recompacted soil. A surface casing with a minimum depth of 30 feet and a minimum nominal diameter of four (4) inches greater than the permanent casing may be used in unconsolidated formations such as gravels, sands, or other unstable conditions when the use of drilling fluid or other means of keeping the borehole open are

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

not employed. The surface casing shall be removed in conjunction with the placement of the seal. Alternatively, the surface casing may be sealed permanently in place to a depth of 30 feet with a minimum 2-inch annular seal between the surface casing and borehole wall. If the surface casing is to be removed, the surface casing shall be withdrawn as sealing material is placed between the permanent well casing and borehole wall. The sealing material shall be kept at a sufficient height above the bottom of the temporary surface casing as it is withdrawn to prevent caving of the borehole wall. If the temporary conductor casing is driven in place without a 2-inch annular seal between the surface casing and borehole wall, the surface casing may be left in place in the borehole only if it is impossible to remove because of unforeseen conditions and not because of inadequate drilling equipment, or if the removal will seriously jeopardize the integrity of the well and the integrity of subsurface barriers to pollutants or contaminant movement. The temporary surface casing can only be left in place without a sufficient 2-inch annular seal as describe above with the approval of the state engineer on a case by case basis. If the surface casing is left in place, it shall be perforated to allow seal material to penetrate through the casing and into the formation and annular space between the surface casing and borehole wall. Unhydrated bentonite shall not be used to construct the surface seal when the surface casing is left in place. Grout seal materials must be used to construct the surface seal when the surface casing is left in place. The grout must be placed with sufficient pressure to force the grout through the surface casing perforations and into the annular space between the surface casing and borehole wall and into the formation. Surface seals and unperforated casing shall be installed in wells located in unconsolidated formation such as sand and gravel with minor clay or confining units; unconsolidated formation consisting of stratified layers of materials such as sand, gravel, and clay or other confining units; and consolidated formations according to the following procedures.

- 9.9.2 Unconsolidated Formation without Significant Confining Units. This includes wells that penetrate an aquifer overlain by unconsolidated formations such as sand and gravel without significant clay beds (at least six feet thick) or other confining formations. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet. Permanent unperforated casing shall extend at least to a depth of 30 feet and also extend below the lowest anticipated pumping level. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Sections 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5



## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

- 9.9.3 Unconsolidated Formation with Significant Confining Units. This includes wells that penetrate an aquifer overlain by clay or other confining formations that are at least six (6) feet thick. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five (5) feet into the confining unit above the water bearing formation. Unperforated casing shall extend from ground surface to at least 30 feet and to the bottom of the confining unit overlying the water bearing formation. If necessary to complete the well, a smaller diameter casing, liner, or well screen may be installed below the unperforated casing. The annular space between the two casings shall be sealed with grout, bentonite, or a mechanical packer. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Sections 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.
- 9.9.4 Consolidated Formation. This includes drilled wells that penetrate an aquifer, either within or overlain by a consolidated formation. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five (5) feet into competent consolidated formation. Unperforated permanent casing shall be installed to extend to a depth of at least 30 feet and the lower part of the casing shall be driven and sealed at least five (5) feet into the consolidated formation. If necessary to complete the well, a smaller diameter casing, liner, or well screen may be installed below the unperforated casing. The annular space between the two casings shall be sealed with grout, bentonite, or a mechanical packer. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Sections 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.
- 9.9.5 Sealing Artesian Wells. Unperforated well casing shall extend into the confining stratum overlying the artesian zone, and shall be adequately sealed into the confining stratum to prevent both surface and subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. If leaks occur around the well casing or adjacent to the well, the well shall be completed with the seals, packers, or casing necessary to eliminate the leakage. The driller shall not move the drilling rig from the well site until leakage is completely stopped, unless authority for temporary removal of the drilling rig is granted by the state engineer, or when loss of life or property

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

is imminent. If the well flows naturally at land surface due to artesian pressure, the well shall be equipped with a control valve so that the flow can be completely stopped. The control valve must be available for inspection by the state engineer at all times.

### **9.10 Interval Seals**

Formations containing undesirable materials (e.g., fine sand and silt that can damage pumping equipment and result in turbid water), contaminated groundwater, or poor quality groundwater must be sealed off so that the unfavorable formation cannot contribute to the performance and quality of the well. These zones must also be sealed to eliminate the potential of cross contamination or commingling between two aquifers of differing quality. Figure 4 illustrates this situation.

### **9.11 Other Sealing Methods**

In wells where the above described methods of well sealing do not apply, special sealing procedures can be approved by the state engineer upon written request by the licensed well driller.

### **9.12 Special Requirements for Oversized and Gravel Packed Wells.**

**9.12.1 Oversized Borehole.** The diameter of the borehole shall be at least four (4) inches larger than the outside diameter of the well casing to be installed to allow for proper placement of the gravel pack and/or formation stabilizer and adequate clearance for grouting and surface seal installations. In order to accept a smaller diameter casing in any oversized borehole penetrating unconsolidated or stratified formations, the annular space must be sealed in accordance with Sections 9.7, 9.8, and 9.9. In order to minimize the risk of: 1) borehole caving or collapse; 2) casing failure or collapse; or 3) axial distortion of the casing, it is recommended that the entire annular space in an oversized borehole between the casing and borehole wall be filled with formation stabilizer such as approved seal material, gravel pack, filter material or other state engineer-approved materials. Well casing placed in an oversized borehole should be suspended at the ground surface until all formation stabilizer material is placed in order to reduce axial distortion of the casing if it is allowed to rest on the bottom of an open oversized borehole. In order to accept a smaller diameter casing, the

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

annular space in an oversized borehole penetrating unconsolidated formations (with no confining layer) must be sealed in accordance with Sections 9.7, 9.8, and 9.9 to a depth of at least 30 feet or from static water level to ground surface, whichever is deeper. The annular space in an oversized borehole penetrating stratified or consolidated formations must be sealed in accordance with Sections 9.7, 9.8, and 9.9 to a depth of at least 30 feet or five (5) feet into an impervious strata (e.g., clay) or competent consolidated formation overlying the water producing zones back to ground surface, whichever is deeper. Especially in the case of an oversized borehole, the requirements of Section 9.10 regarding interval sealing must be followed.

- 9.12.2 Gravel Pack or Filter Material. The gravel pack or filter material shall consist of clean, well rounded, chemically stable grains that are smooth and uniform. The filter material should not contain more than 2% by weight of thin, flat, or elongated pieces and should not contain organic impurities or contaminants of any kind. In order to assure that no contamination is introduced into the well via the gravel pack, the gravel pack must be washed with a minimum 100 ppm solution of chlorinated water or dry hypochlorite mixed with the gravel pack at the surface before it is introduced into the well (See Table 2 of these rules for required amount of chlorine material).
- 9.12.3 Placement of Filter Material. All filter material shall be placed using a method that through common usage has been shown to minimize a) bridging of the material between the borehole and the casing, and b) excessive segregation of the material after it has been introduced into the annulus and before it settles into place. It is not acceptable to place filter material by pouring from the ground surface unless proper sounding devices are utilized to measure dynamic filter depth, evaluate pour rate, and minimize bridging and formation of voids.
- 9.12.4 No Surface Casing Used. If no permanent surface casing is installed, neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite seal shall be installed in accordance with Section 9.9. Figure 2 of these rules illustrates the construction of a typical well of this type.
- 9.12.5 Surface Casing Used. If permanent surface casing is installed, it shall be unperforated and installed and sealed in accordance with Sections 9.7, 9.8, and

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

9.9 as depicted in Figure 3 of these rules. After the gravel pack has been installed between the surface casing and the well casing, the annular space between the two casings shall be sealed by either welding a water-tight steel cap between the two casings at land surface or filling the annular space between the two casings with neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite from at least 50 feet to the surface and in accordance with Section 9.9.

9.12.6 Gravel Feed Pipe. If a gravel feed pipe, used to add gravel to the gravel pack after well completion, is installed, the diameter of the borehole in the sealing interval must be at least four (4) inches in diameter greater than the permanent casing plus the diameter of the gravel feed pipe. The gravel feed pipe must be completely surrounded by the seal. The gravel feed pipe must extend at least 18 inches above ground and must be sealed at the top with a water tight cap or plug (see Figure 2).

### **9.13 Protection of the Aquifer.**

9.13.1 Drilling Fluids and LCMs. The well driller shall take due care to protect the producing aquifer from clogging or contamination. Every effort shall be made to remove all substances and materials introduced into the aquifer or aquifers during well construction. "Substances and materials" shall mean all drilling fluids, filter cake, and any other organic or inorganic substances added to the drilling fluid that may seal or clog the aquifer. The introduction of lost circulation materials (LCM's) during the drilling process shall be limited to those products which will not present a potential medium for bacterial growth or contamination. Only LCM's which are non-organic and biodegradable, such as "rock wool" consisting of spun calcium carbonate, which can be safely broken down and removed from the borehole, may be utilized. This is especially important in the construction of wells designed to be used as a public water system supply.

9.13.2 Containment of Drilling Fluid. Drilling or circulating fluid introduced into the drilling process shall be contained in a manner to prevent surface or subsurface contamination and to prevent degradation of natural or man-made water courses or impoundments.

9.13.3 Mineralized, Contaminated or Polluted Water. Whenever a water bearing

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

stratum that contains nonpotable mineralized, contaminated or polluted water is encountered, the stratum shall be adequately sealed off so that contamination or co-mingling of the overlying or underlying groundwater zones will not occur (See Figure 4).

- 9.13.4 **Drilling Equipment.** All tools, drilling equipment, and materials used to drill a well shall be free of contaminants prior to beginning well construction. Contaminants include lubricants, fuel, bacteria, etc. that will reduce the well efficiency, and any other item(s) that will be harmful to public health and/or the resource or reduce the life of the water well. It is recommended that excess lubricants placed on drilling equipment be wiped clean prior to insertion into the borehole.
- 9.13.5 **Well Disinfection and Chlorination of Water.** No contaminated or untreated water shall be placed in a well during construction. Water should be obtained from a chlorinated municipal system. Where this is not possible, the water must be treated to give 100 parts per million free chlorine residual. Upon completion of a well or work on a well, the driller shall disinfect the well using accepted disinfection procedures to give 100 parts per million free chlorine residual in the well water. Table 2 provides the amount of common laundry bleach or dry powder hypochlorite required per 100 gallons of water or 100 feet linear casing volume of water to mix a 100 parts per million solution. Additional recommendations and guidelines for water well system disinfection are available from the state engineer upon request.

## R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements

**TABLE 2**  
**AMOUNT OF HYPOCHLORITE FOR EACH 100 FEET OF WATER**  
**STANDING IN WELL (100 ppm solution)**

Well 5.25% Diameter (inches)	25% Solution (cups)	70% Powder (ounces)	Powder (ounces)**
2	0.50	1.00	0.50
4	2.25	3.50	1.50
6	5.00	8.00	3.00
8	8.50	14.50	5.50
10	13.00	22.50	8.50
12	19.00	32.50	12.00
14	26.00	44.50	16.50
16	34.00	58.00	26.00
20	53.00	90.50	33.00
For Every 100 gal. of water add:	3.50	5.50	2.00

NOTES: \* Common Laundry Bleach

\*\* High Test Hypochlorite

### 9.14 Special Requirements

9.14.1. Explosives. Explosives used in well construction shall not be detonated within the section of casing designed or expected to serve as the surface seal of the completed well, whether or not the surface seal has been placed. If explosives are used in the construction of a well, their use shall be reported on the official well log. In no case shall explosives, other than explosive shot perforators specifically designed to perforate steel casing, be detonated inside the well casing or liner pipe.

9.14.2 Access Port. Every well shall be equipped with a usable access port so that the position of the water level, or pressure head, in the well can be measured at all times.

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

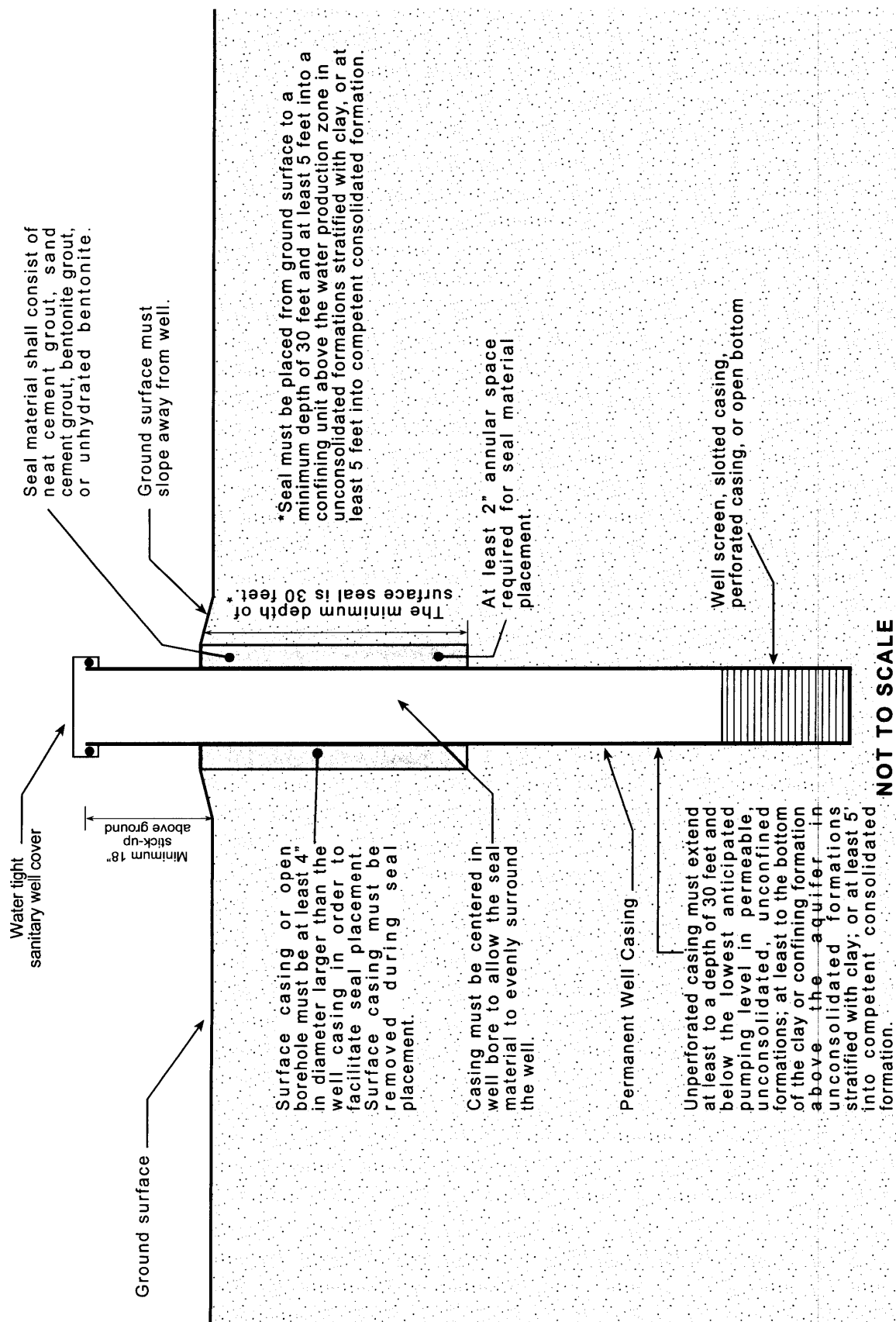
- 9.14.3 Completion or Abandonment. A licensed driller shall not remove his drill rig from a well site unless the well is completed or abandoned. Completion of a well shall include all surface seals, gravel packs or curbs required. Dry boreholes, or otherwise unsuccessful attempts at completing a well, shall be properly abandoned in accordance with R655-4-12. Upon completion, all wells shall be equipped with a water-tight, tamper-resistant casing cap or sanitary seal.
- 9.14.4 Surface Security. If it becomes necessary for the driller to temporarily discontinue the drilling operation before completion of the well or otherwise leave the well or borehole unattended, the well and/or borehole must be covered securely to prevent contaminants from entering the casing or borehole and rendered secure against entry by children, vandals, domestic animals, and wildlife.
- 9.14.5 Pitless Adapters. Pitless adapters or units are acceptable to use with steel well casing as long as they are installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and specifications. The pitless adaptor, including the cap or cover, casing extension, and other attachments, must be so designed and constructed to be water tight and to prevent contamination of the potable water supply from external sources. Pitless adapters or units are not recommended to be mounted on PVC well casing. If a pitless adapter is to be used with PVC casing, it should be designed for use with PVC casing, and the driller should ensure that the weight of the pump and column do not exceed the strength of the PVC well casing.
- 9.14.6 Hydraulic Fracturing. The hydraulic fracturing pressure shall be transmitted through a drill string and shall not be transmitted to the well casing. Hydraulic fracturing intervals shall be at least 20 feet below the bottom of the permanent casing of a well. All hydraulic fracturing equipment shall be thoroughly disinfected with a 100 part per million chlorine solution prior to insertion into the well. The driller shall include the appropriate hydraulic fracturing information on the well log including methods, materials, maximum pressures, location of packers, and initial/final yields.
- 9.14.7 Static Water Level, Well Development, and Well Yield. To fulfill the requirements of R-655-4-4.5.2, new wells designed to produce water shall be developed to remove drill cuttings, drilling mud, or other materials introduced into the well during construction and to restore the natural groundwater flow to

## **R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements**

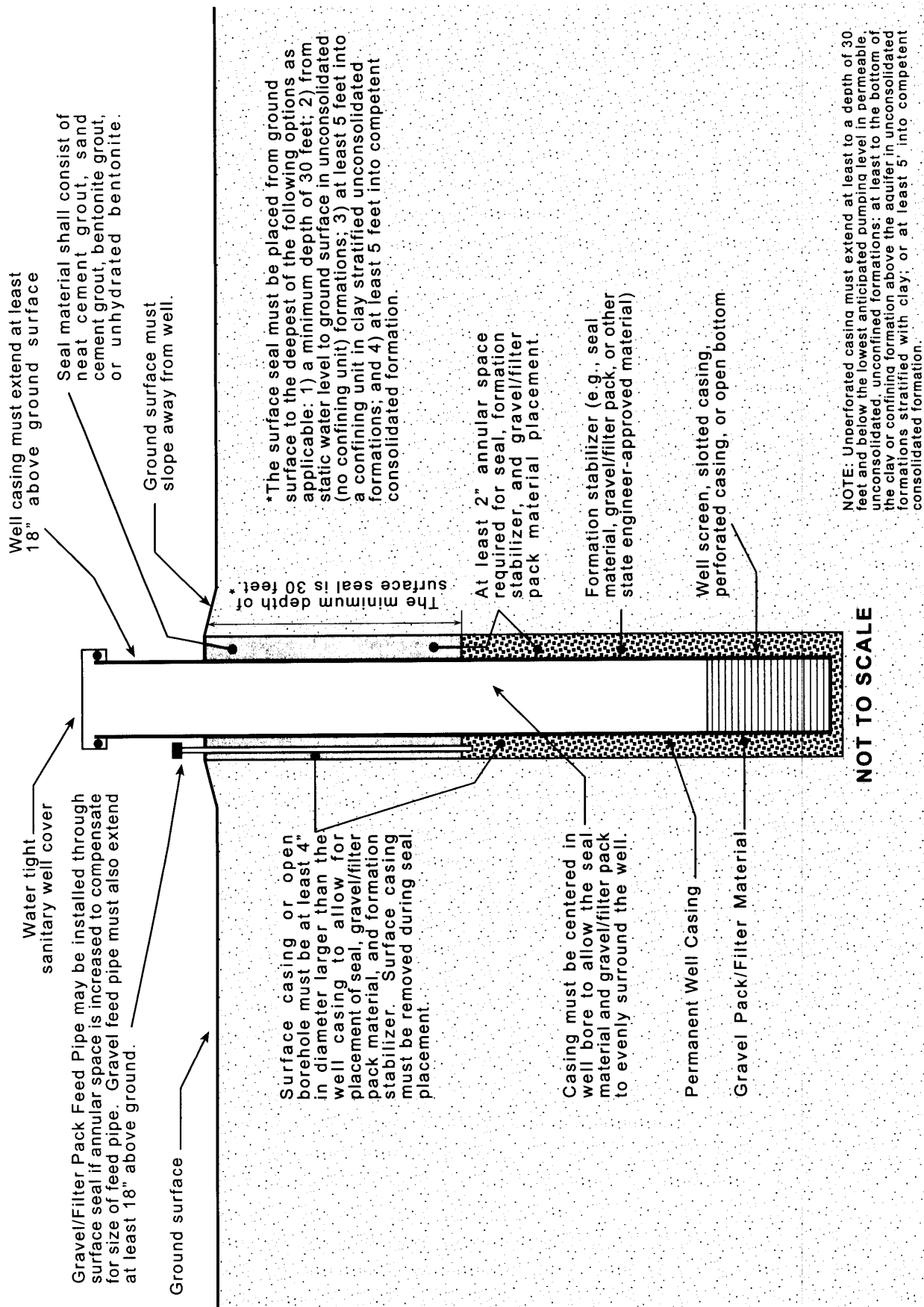
the well to the extent possible. After a water production well is developed, a test should be performed to determine the rate at which groundwater can be reliably produced from the well. Following development and testing, the static water level in the well should also be measured. Static water level, well development information, and well yield information shall be noted on the official submittal of the Well Log by the well driller.



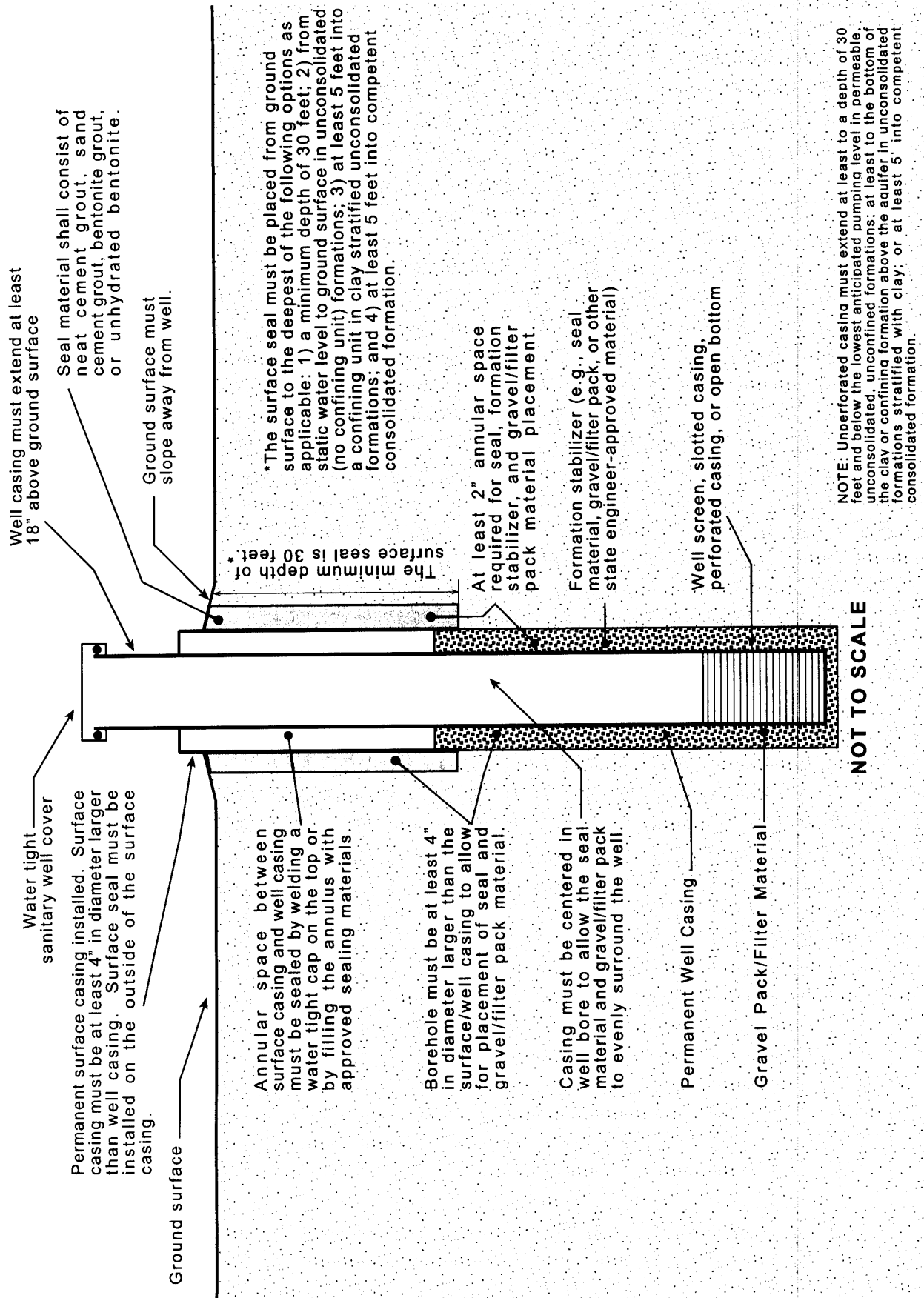
**FIGURE 1. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF A DRILLED WELL WITH DRIVEN WELL CASING**



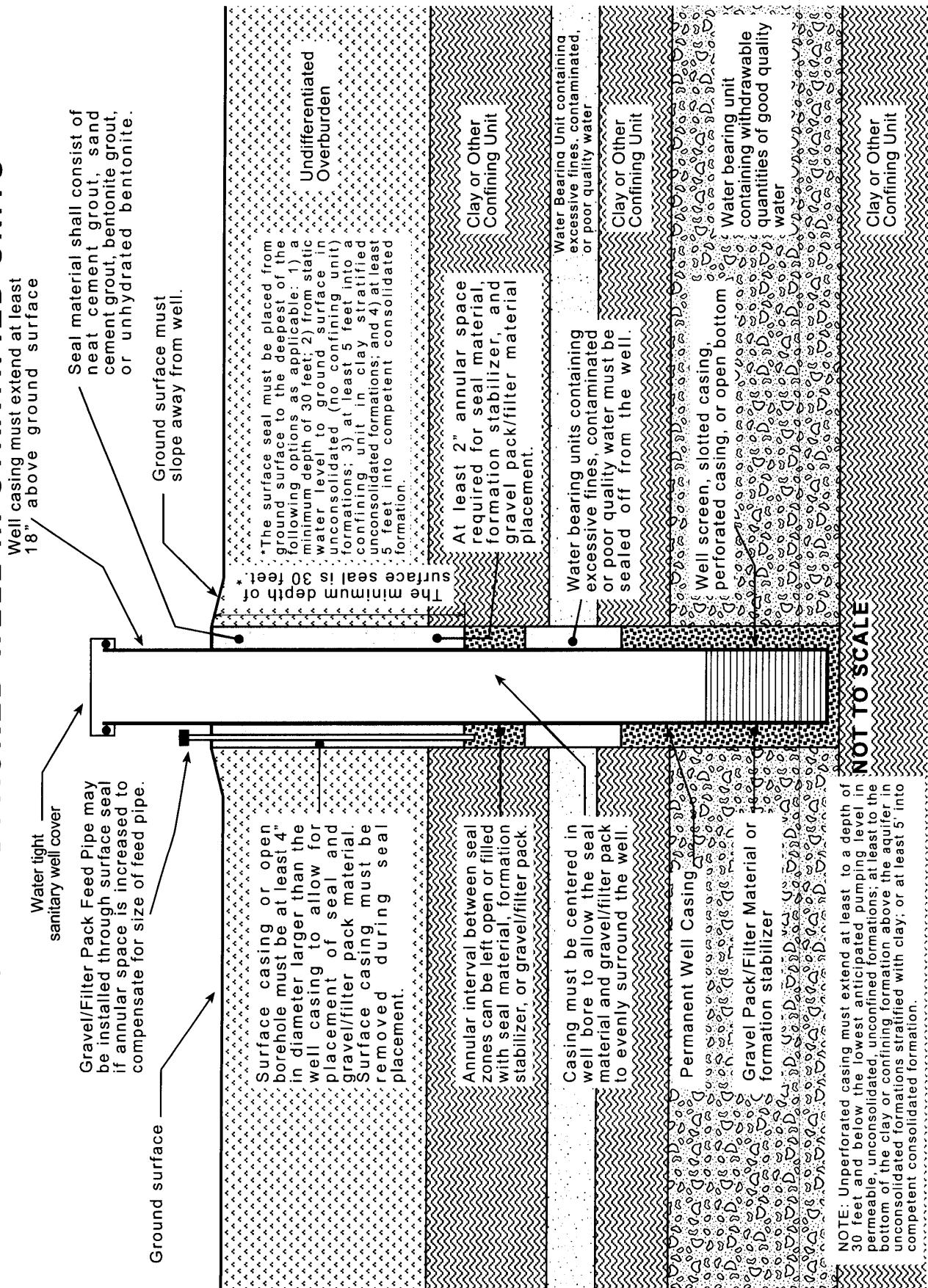
**FIGURE 2. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERSIZED AND/OR GRAVEL PACKED WELL WITHOUT SURFACE CASING**



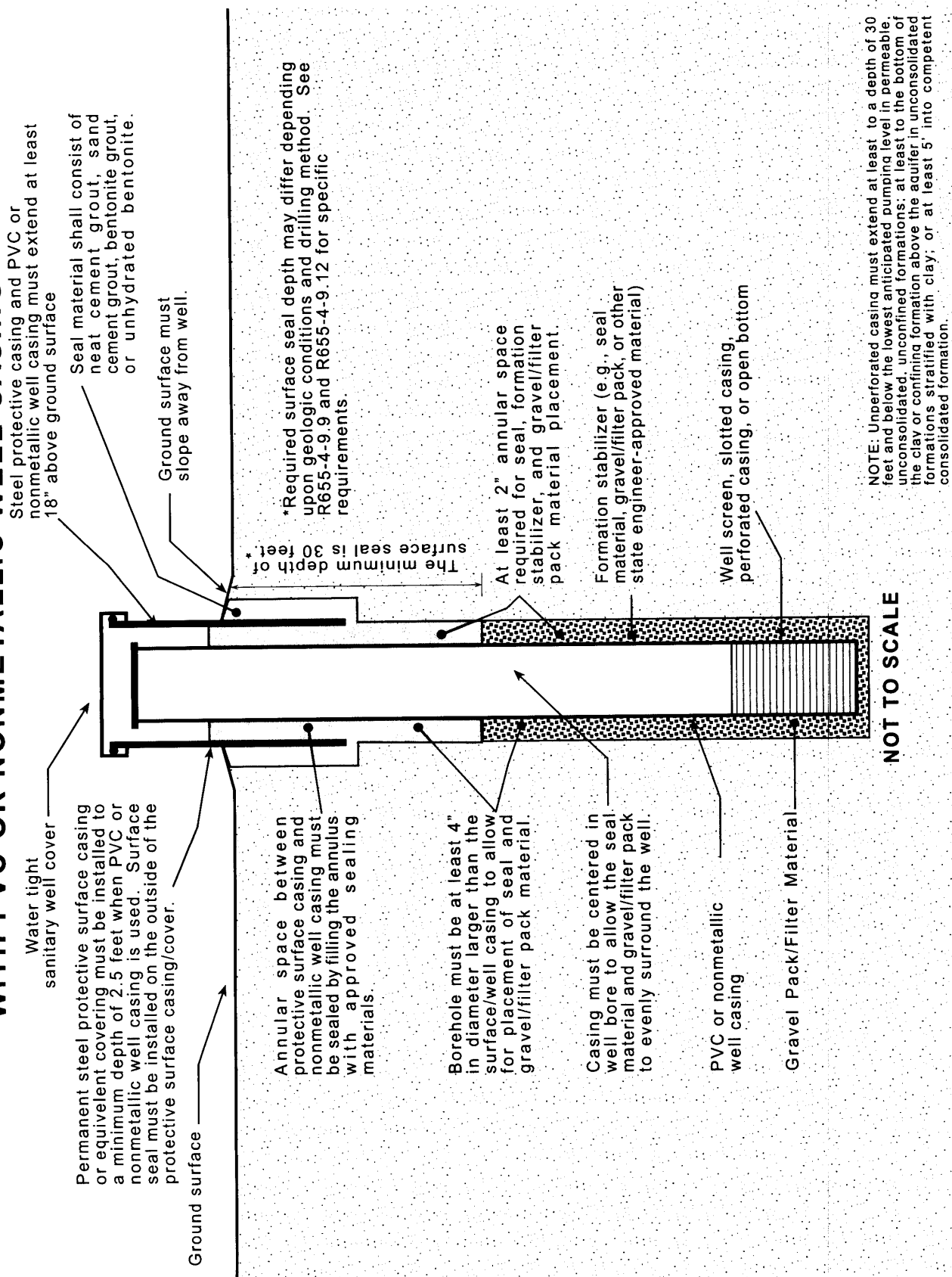
**FIGURE 3. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERSIZED AND/OR GRAVEL PACKED WELL WITH SURFACE CASING**



**FIGURE 4. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERSIZED AND/OR GRAVEL PACKED WELL IN STRATIFIED UNITS**



**FIGURE 5. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF A WELL COMPLETED WITH PVC OR NONMETALLIC WELL CASING**



## **R655-4-10 Special Wells**

### **10.1 Construction Standards for Special Wells.**

- 10.1.1 **General.** The construction standards outlined in R655-4-9 are meant to serve as minimum acceptable construction standards. Certain types of wells such as cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, recharge and recovery wells, and public supply wells require special construction standards that are addressed in this section or in rules promulgated by other regulating agencies. At a minimum, when constructing special wells as listed above, the well shall be constructed by a licensed well driller, and the minimum construction standards of R655-4-9 shall be followed in addition to the following special standards.
- 10.1.2 **Public Water Supply Wells.** Public water supply wells are subject to the minimum construction standards outlined in R655-4-9 in addition to the requirements established by the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water under Sections R309-204 and R309-113. Plans and specifications for a public supply well must be reviewed and approved by the Division of Drinking Water before the well is drilled. These plans and specifications shall include the procedures, practices, and materials used to drill, construct, seal, develop, clean, disinfect, and test the public supply well. A Preliminary Evaluation Report describing the potential vulnerability and protection strategies of the new well to contamination must also be submitted and approved prior to drilling. A representative of the Division of Drinking Water must be present at the time the surface grout seal is placed in all public supply wells, so that the placement of the seal can be certified. In order to assure that a representative will be available, and to avoid down-time waiting for a representative, notice should be given several days in advance of the projected surface grout seal placement. When the time and date for the surface grout seal installation are confirmed a definite appointment should be made with the representative of the Division of Drinking Water to witness the grout seal placement by calling (801)536-4200. The licensed driller shall have available a copy of the start card relating to the well and provide that information to the inspecting representative at the time of the surface grout seal installation and inspection.

## **R655-4-10 Special Wells**

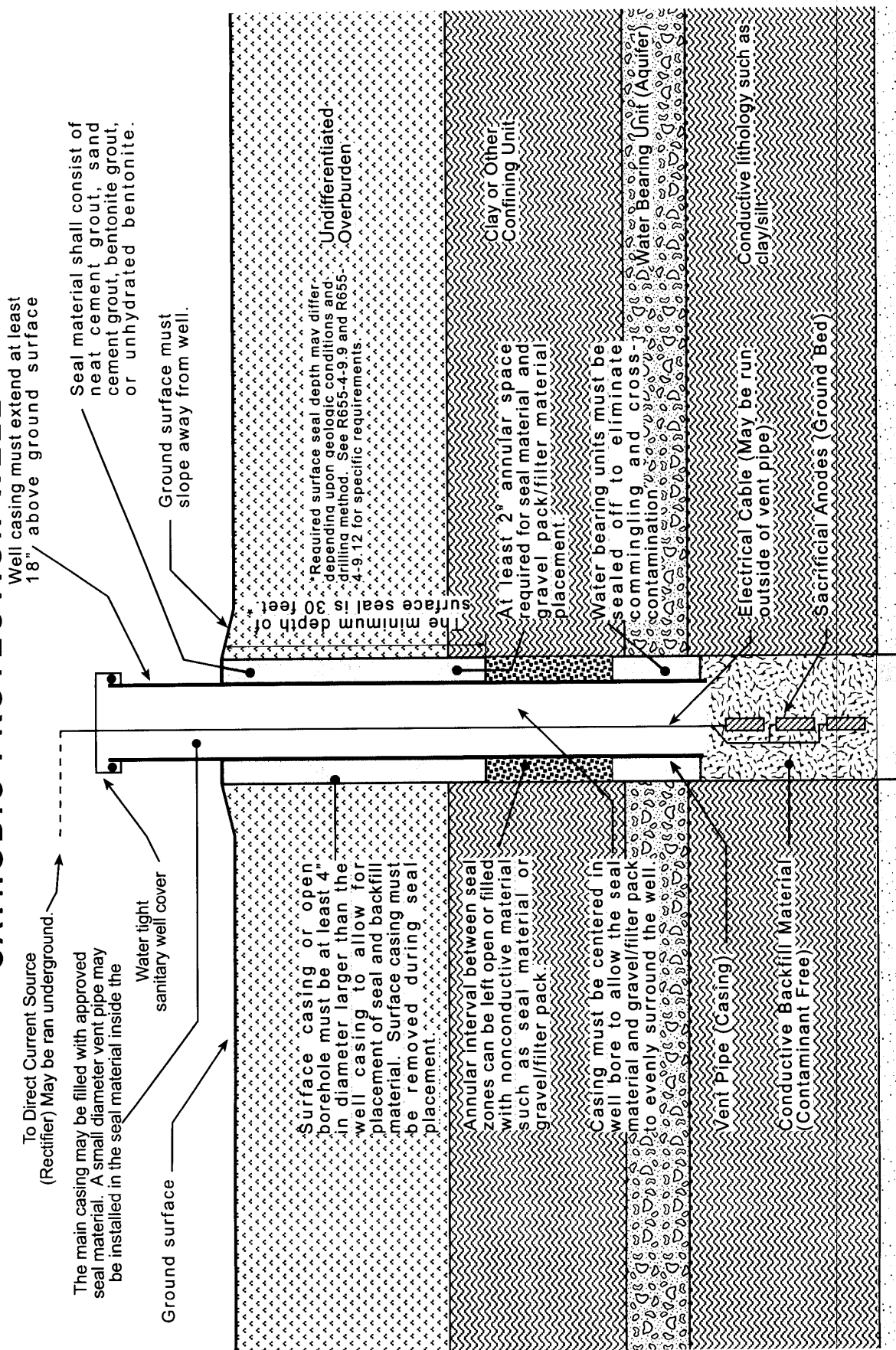
- 10.1.3 **Cathodic Protection Well Construction.** Cathodic protection wells shall be constructed in accordance with the casing, joint, surface seal, and other applicable requirements outlined in R655-4-9. Any annular space existing between the base of the annular surface seal and the top of the anode and conductive fill interval shall be filled with appropriate fill or sealing material. Fill material shall consist of washed granular material such as sand, pea gravel, or sealing material. Fill material shall not be subject to decomposition or consolidation and shall be free of pollutants and contaminants. Fill material shall not be toxic or contain drill cuttings or drilling mud. Additional sealing material shall be placed below the minimum depth of the annular surface seal, as needed, to prevent the cross-connection and commingling of separate aquifers and water bearing zones. Vent pipes, anode access tubing, and any other tubular materials (i.e., the outermost casing) that pass through the interval to be filled and sealed are considered casing for the purposes of these standards and shall meet the requirements of Sections R655-4-9.3, 9.4, 9.5, and 9.6. Cathodic protection well casing shall be at least 2 inches in internal diameter to facilitate eventual well abandonment. Figure 6 illustrates the construction of a typical cathodic protection well.
- 10.1.4 **Heating or Cooling Exchange Wells.** Wells or boreholes utilized for heat exchange or thermal heating, which are 30 feet or greater in depth and encounter formations containing groundwater, must be drilled by a licensed driller and the owner or applicant must have an approved application for that specific purpose as outlined in R655-4-7. Wells or boreholes installed for heat or thermal exchange process must comply with the minimum construction standards of R655-4-9. If a separate well or borehole is required for re-injection purposes, it must also comply with these standards and the groundwater must be injected into the same water bearing zones as from which it is initially withdrawn. The quality and quantity of groundwater shall not be diminished or degraded upon re-injection.

## **R655-4-10 Special Wells**

- 10.1.5 Recharge and Recovery Wells. Any well drilled under the provisions of Section 73-3b (Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act) shall be constructed in a manner consistent with these rules and shall be drilled by a currently licensed driller. Special rules regarding the injection of water into the ground are also promulgated under the jurisdiction of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality (Section R317-7 “Underground Injection Control Program” of the Utah Administrative Code) and must be followed in conjunction with the Water Well Drilling rules.



**FIGURE 6. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF A CATHODIC PROTECTION WELL**



**NOT TO SCALE**

## **R655-4-11. Deepening, Rehabilitation, and Renovation of Wells**

### **11.1 Sealing of Casing.**

If in the repair of a drilled well, the old casing is withdrawn, the well shall be recased and resealed in accordance with the rules provided in Sections R655-4-9.7, 9.8, and 9.9.

### **11.2 Inner Casing.**

If an inner casing is installed to prevent leakage of undesirable water into a well, the space between the two well casings shall be completely sealed using packers, casing swedging, pressure grouting, etc., to prevent the movement of water between the casings.

### **11.3 Outer Casing.**

If the "over-drive" method is used to eliminate leakage around an existing well, the casing driven over the well shall meet the minimum specifications listed in Sections R655-4-9.3, 9.4, 9.5 and 9.6.

### **11.4 Artesian Wells.**

If upon deepening an existing well, an artesian zone is encountered, the well shall be cased and completed as provided in R655-4-9.

### **11.5 Drilling in a Dug Well.**

A drilled well may be constructed through an existing dug well provided that:

11.5.1 Unperforated Casing Requirements. An unperforated section of well casing extends from a depth of at least ten (10) feet below the bottom of the dug well and at least 20 feet below land surface to above the maximum static water level in the dug well.

11.5.2 Seal Required. A two foot thick seal of neat cement grout, sand cement grout, or bentonite grout is placed in the bottom of the dug well so as to prevent the direct movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well.

## **R655-4-11. Deepening, Rehabilitation, and Renovation of Wells**

- 11.5.3 Test of Seal. The drilled well shall be pumped or bailed to determine whether the seal described in Section 11.5.2 is adequate to prevent movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well. If the seal leaks, additional sealing and testing shall be performed until a water tight seal is obtained.

### **11.6 Well Rehabilitation and Cleaning.**

- 11.6.1 Tools used to rehabilitate or clean a well shall be cleaned, disinfected, and free of contamination prior to placement in a well.
- 11.6.2 The driller shall use rehabilitation and cleaning tools properly so as not to permanently damage the well or aquifer. If the surface seal is damaged or destroyed in the process of rehabilitation or cleaning, the driller shall repair the surface seal to the standards set forth in Sections R655-4-9.7, 9.8, and 9.9.
- 11.6.3 Debris, sediment, and other materials displaced inside the well and surrounding aquifer as a result of rehabilitation or cleaning shall be completely removed by pumping, bailing, well development, or other approved methods.
- 11.6.4 Detergents, chlorine, acids, or other chemicals placed in wells for the purpose of increasing or restoring yield, shall be specifically designed for that purpose and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 11.6.5 Any renovation, rehabilitation, cleaning, or other work on a well that requires alteration of the well itself shall be conducted by a licensed well driller.
- 11.6.6 Following completion of deepening, renovation, rehabilitation, cleaning, or other work on a well, the well shall be properly disinfected in accordance with R655-4-9.13.5.

## **R655-4-12. Abandonment of Wells**

### **12.1 Temporary Abandonment.**

When any well is temporarily removed from service, the top of the well shall be sealed with a tamper resistant, water-tight cap or seal. If a well is in the process of being drilled and is temporarily abandoned, the well shall be sealed with a tamper resistant, water-tight cap or seal and a surface seal installed in accordance with Sections R655-4-9.7, 9.8, and 9.9. The well may be temporarily abandoned during construction for a maximum of 90 days. After the 90 day period, the temporarily abandoned well shall be permanently abandoned in accordance with the following requirements, and an official well abandonment report (abandonment log) must be submitted in compliance with Section R655-4-4.6.

### **12.2 Permanent Abandonment.**

The rules of this section apply to the abandonment of the type of wells listed in Section R655-4-1.2 including private water wells, public supply wells, monitor wells, cathodic protection wells, and heating or cooling exchange wells. A licensed driller shall notify the state engineer prior to commencing abandonment work and submit a complete and accurate abandonment log following abandonment work in accordance with Section R655-4-4.6 of these rules. Prior to commencing abandonment work, the driller shall obtain a copy of the well log of the well proposed to be abandoned from the well owner or the state engineer, if available, in order to determine the proper abandonment procedure. Any well that is to be permanently abandoned shall be completely filled in a manner to prevent vertical movement of water within the borehole as well as preventing the annular space surrounding the well casing from becoming a conduit for possible contamination of the groundwater supply. A well driller who wishes to abandon a well in a manner that does not comply with the provisions set forth in this Section must request approval from the state engineer.

### **12.3 License Required.**

Well abandonment shall be accomplished under the direct supervision of a currently licensed water well driller who shall be responsible for verification of the procedures and materials used.

### **12.4 Acceptable Materials.**

Neat cement grout, sand cement grout, unhydrated bentonite, or bentonite grout shall

## **R655-4-12. Abandonment of Wells**

be used to abandon wells and boreholes. Other sealing materials or additives, such as fly ash, may be used in the preparation of grout upon approval of the state engineer. Drilling mud or drill cuttings shall not be used as any part of a sealing materials for well abandonment. The liquid phase of the abandonment fluid shall be water from a potable municipal system or disinfected in accordance with R655-4-9.13.5.

### **12.5 Placement of Materials.**

- 12.5.1 Neat cement and sand cement grout shall be introduced at the bottom of the well or required sealing interval and placed progressively upward to the top of the well. The sealing material shall be placed by the use of a grout pipe, tremie line, dump bailer or equivalent in order to avoid freefall, bridging, or dilution of the sealing materials or separation of aggregates from sealants. Sealing material shall not be installed by freefall (gravity) unless the interval to be sealed is dry and no deeper than 30 feet below ground surface. If the well to be abandoned is a flowing artesian well, the well may be pressure grouted from the surface. The well should be capped immediately after placement of seal materials to allow the seal material to set up and not flow out of the well.
- 12.5.2 Bentonite-based abandonment products shall be mixed and placed according to manufacturer's recommended procedures and result in a seal free of voids or bridges. Granular or powered bentonite shall not be placed under water. When placing unhydrated bentonite, a sounding or tamping tool shall be run in the sealing interval during pouring to measure fill-up rate, verify a continuous seal placement, and to break up possible bridges or cake formation..
- 12.5.3 The uppermost ten (10) feet of the abandoned well casing or borehole shall consist of neat cement grout or sand cement grout.
- 12.5.4 Abandonment materials placed opposite any non-water bearing intervals or zones shall be at least as impervious as the formation or strata prior to penetration during the drilling process.
- 12.5.5 Prior to well or borehole abandonment, all pump equipment, piping, and other debris shall be removed to the extent possible. The well shall also be sounded immediately before it is plugged to make sure that no obstructions exist that will interfere with the filling and sealing. If the well contains lubricating oil that has leaked from a turbine shaft pump, it shall be removed from the well prior to

## **R655-4-12. Abandonment of Wells**

abandonment and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

- 12.5.6 Verification shall be made that the volume of sealing and fill material placed in a well during abandonment operations equals or exceeds the volume of the well or borehole to be filled and sealed.

### **12.6 Termination of Casing.**

The casings of wells to be abandoned shall be severed a minimum of two feet below either the natural ground surface adjacent to the well or at the collar of the hole, whichever is the lower elevation. A minimum of two (2) feet of compacted native material shall be placed above the abandoned well upon completion.

### **12.7 Abandonment of Artesian Wells.**

A neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, or concrete plug shall be placed in the confining stratum overlying the artesian zone so as to prevent subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. The remainder of the well shall be filled with sand-cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. The uppermost ten (10) feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Section 12.5.3.

### **12.8 Abandonment of Drilled and Jetted Wells.**

A neat cement grout or sand cement grout plug shall be placed opposite all perforations, screens or openings in the well casing. The remainder of the well shall be filled with cement grout, neat cement, bentonite abandonment products, concrete, or bentonite slurry. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Section 12.5.3.

### **12.9 Abandonment of Gravel Packed Wells.**

All gravel packed wells shall be pressure grouted throughout the perforated or screened section of the well. The remainder of the well shall be filled with sand cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Section 12.5.3.

## **R655-4-12 Abandonment of Wells**

### **12.10 Removal of Casing**

It is recommended that the well casing be removed during well abandonment, and when doing so, the abandonment materials shall be placed from the bottom of the well or borehole progressively upward as the casing is removed. The well shall be sealed with sand cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. In the case of gravel packed wells, the entire gravel section shall be pressure grouted. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Section 12.5.3.

### **12.11 Replacement Wells.**

Wells which are to be removed from operation and replaced by the drilling of a new well under an approved replacement application, shall be abandoned in a manner consistent with the provisions of R655-4-12 before the rig is removed from the site of the newly constructed replacement well, unless written authorization to remove the rig without abandonment is provided by the state engineer. Also refer to the requirements provided in Section R655-4-4.4.

### **12.12 Abandonment of Cathodic Protection Wells.**

12.12.1 The general requirements for permanent well abandonment in accordance with R655-4-12 shall be followed for the abandonment of cathodic protection wells.

12.12.2 A cathodic protection well shall be investigated before it is destroyed to determine its condition, details of its construction and whether conditions exist that will interfere with filling and sealing.

12.12.3 Casing, cables, anodes, granular backfill, conductive backfill, and sealing material shall be removed as needed, by re-drilling, if necessary, to the point needed to allow proper placement of abandonment material. Casing that cannot be removed shall be adequately perforated or punctured at specific intervals to allow pressure injection of sealing materials into granular backfill and all other voids that require sealing.

## **R655-4-13 Monitor Well Construction Standards**

### 13.1 Scope.

- 13.1.1 Certain construction standards that apply to water wells also apply to monitor wells. Therefore, these monitoring well standards refer frequently to the water well standard sections of the rules. Standards that apply only to monitor wells, or that require emphasis, are discussed in this section. Figure 7 illustrates a schematic of an acceptable monitor well with an above-ground surface completion. Figure 8 illustrates a schematic of an acceptable monitor well with a flush-mount surface completion.
- 13.1.2 These standards are not intended as a complete manual for monitoring well construction, alteration, maintenance, and abandonment. These standards serve only as minimum statewide guidelines towards ensuring that monitor wells do not constitute a significant pathway for the movement of poor quality water, pollutants, or contaminants. These standards provide no assurance that a monitor well will perform a desired function. Ultimate responsibility for the design and performance of a monitoring well rests with the well owner and/or the owner's contractor, and/or technical representative(s). Most monitor well projects are the result of compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Regulations such as the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"), or specific State Solid and Hazardous Waste requirements. The contracts governing their installation are tightly written containing specific requirements as to site location, materials used, sampling procedures and overall objectives. Therefore specific construction requirements for monitor well installation shall be governed by applicable contracts and regulations providing they meet or exceed state requirements and specifications. Guidelines and recommended practices dealing with the installation of monitor wells may be obtained from the state engineer upon request. Additional recommended information may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Groundwater Monitoring Enforcement and Compliance Document available from EPA's regional office in Denver, Colorado and from the Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells, available from the National Groundwater Association in Dublin, Ohio.



## **R655-4-13 Monitor Well Construction Standards**

### **13.2 Installation and Construction.**

- 13.2.1 **Materials and Equipment Contaminant-Free.** All material used in the installation of monitor wells shall be contaminant-free when placed in the ground. Drilling equipment shall be clean and contaminant free in accordance with Section R655-4-9.13.4. During construction contaminated water should not be allowed to enter contaminant-free geologic formations or water bearing zones.
- 13.2.2 **Borehole Integrity.** Some minor cross-contamination may occur during the drilling process, but the integrity of the borehole and individual formations must then be safeguarded from permanent cross connection.
- 13.2.3 **Casing and Screen.** The well casing should be perforated or screened and filter packed with sand or gravel where necessary to provide adequate sample collection at depths where appropriate aquifer flow zones exist. The casing and screen selected shall not affect or interfere with the chemical, physical, radiological, or biological constituents of interest. Screens in the same well shall not be placed across separate water bearing zones in order to minimize interconnection, aquifer commingling, and cross contamination. Screens in a nested well can be placed in separate water bearing zones as long as the intervals between the water bearing zones are appropriately sealed and aquifer cross connection and commingling does not occur. Monitor well casing and screen shall conform to ASTM standards, or consist of at least 304 or 316 stainless steel, PTFE (Teflon), or Schedule 40 PVC casing.
- 13.2.4 **Gravel/Filter Pack.** If installed, the gravel or filter pack should generally extend two (2) feet to ten (10) feet above screened or perforated areas to prevent the migration of the sealing material from entering the zones being sampled. Gravel or filter pack material shall meet the requirements of Section R655-4-9.12.2. Gravel/filter pack for monitoring wells does not require disinfection. Drill cutting should not be placed into the open borehole annulus. The well driller shall ensure that a bridge or voids do not occur in the annular space during the placement of the gravel pack by means of a sounding device or other mechanism.

## **R655-4-13 Monitor Well Construction Standards**

13.2.5 **Annular Seal.** All monitor wells constructed shall have a continuous surface seal, which seals the annular space between the borehole and the permanent casing, in accordance with the provisions in Sections R655-4-9.7, 9.8, and 9.9. The surface seal depth requirements of Section R655-4-9.9 do not apply to monitor wells. The surface seal may be more or less than 30 feet depending on the screen/perforation and/or gravel pack interval. Seals shall also be constructed to prevent interconnection and commingling of separate aquifers penetrated by the well, prevent migration of surface water and contamination into the well and aquifers, and shall provide casing stability. The seal shall have a minimum thickness of two inches, and shall extend from land surface to the top of the filter pack. After the permanent casing and filter pack (optional) has been set in final position, a layer of bentonite or fine sand (e.g., mortar sand) shall be placed on top of the filter pack to maintain separation between the seal material and the screened interval in order to insure that the seal placement will not interfere with the filter pack. The remaining annular space shall be filled to land surface in a continuous operation with unhydrated bentonite, neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, or bentonite grout. Only potable water should be used to hydrate any grout or slurry mixture. The completed annular space shall fully surround the permanent casing, be evenly distributed, free of voids, and extend from the permanent casing to undisturbed or recompacted soil. All sealing materials and placement methods shall conform to the standards in Sections R655-4-9.7, 9.8, and 9.9. The well driller shall ensure that a bridge or voids do not occur in the annular space during the placement of the seal.

13.2.6 **Cuttings, Decon Water, Development Water, and Other IDW.** Drill cuttings, decontamination (Decon) water, monitor well development water, and other investigation derived waste (IDW) shall be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations. It is the responsibility of the driller to know and understand such requirements.

### **13.3 Minimum Surface Protection Requirements.**

13.3.1 If a well is cased with metal and completed above ground surface, a locking water resistant cap shall be installed on the top of the well.

13.3.2 If the well is not cased with metal and completed above ground surface, a protective metal casing shall be installed over and around the well. The protective casing shall be cemented at least two feet into the ground around the

## **R655-4-13 Monitor Well Construction Standards**

nonmetallic casing. A water tight cap shall be installed in the top of the well casing. A locking cap shall be installed on the top of the protective casing.

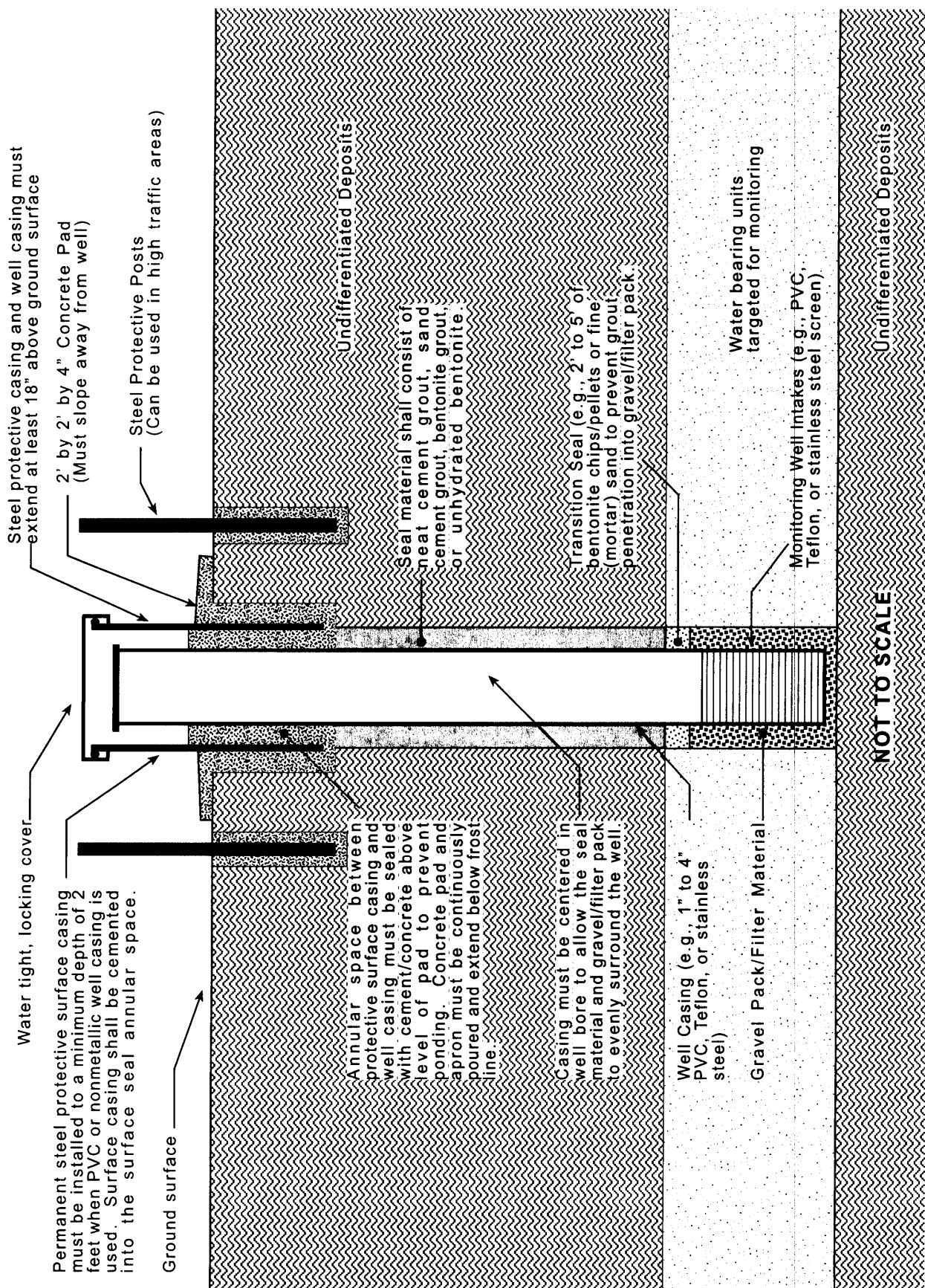
13.3.3 Monitor wells completed above ground and potentially accessible to vehicular damage shall be protected in the following manner. At least three metal posts, at least three inches in diameter, shall be cemented in place around the casing. Each post shall extend at least three feet above and two feet below ground surface. A concrete pad may be installed to add protection to the surface completion. If installed, the concrete pad shall be at least four (4) inches thick and shall slope to drain away from the well casing. The base shall extend at least two (2) feet laterally in all directions from the outside of the well boring. When a concrete pad is used, the well seal may be part of the concrete pad.

13.3.4 If the well is completed below land surface, a water tight cap with a lock shall be attached to the top of the well casing. A metal monument or equivalent shall be installed over and around the well. The monument shall serve as a protective cover and be installed level with the land surface and be equipped with a waterproof seal to prevent inflow of any water or contaminants. Drains will be provided, when feasible, to keep water out of the well and below the well cap. The monument and cover must be designed to withstand the maximum expected load.

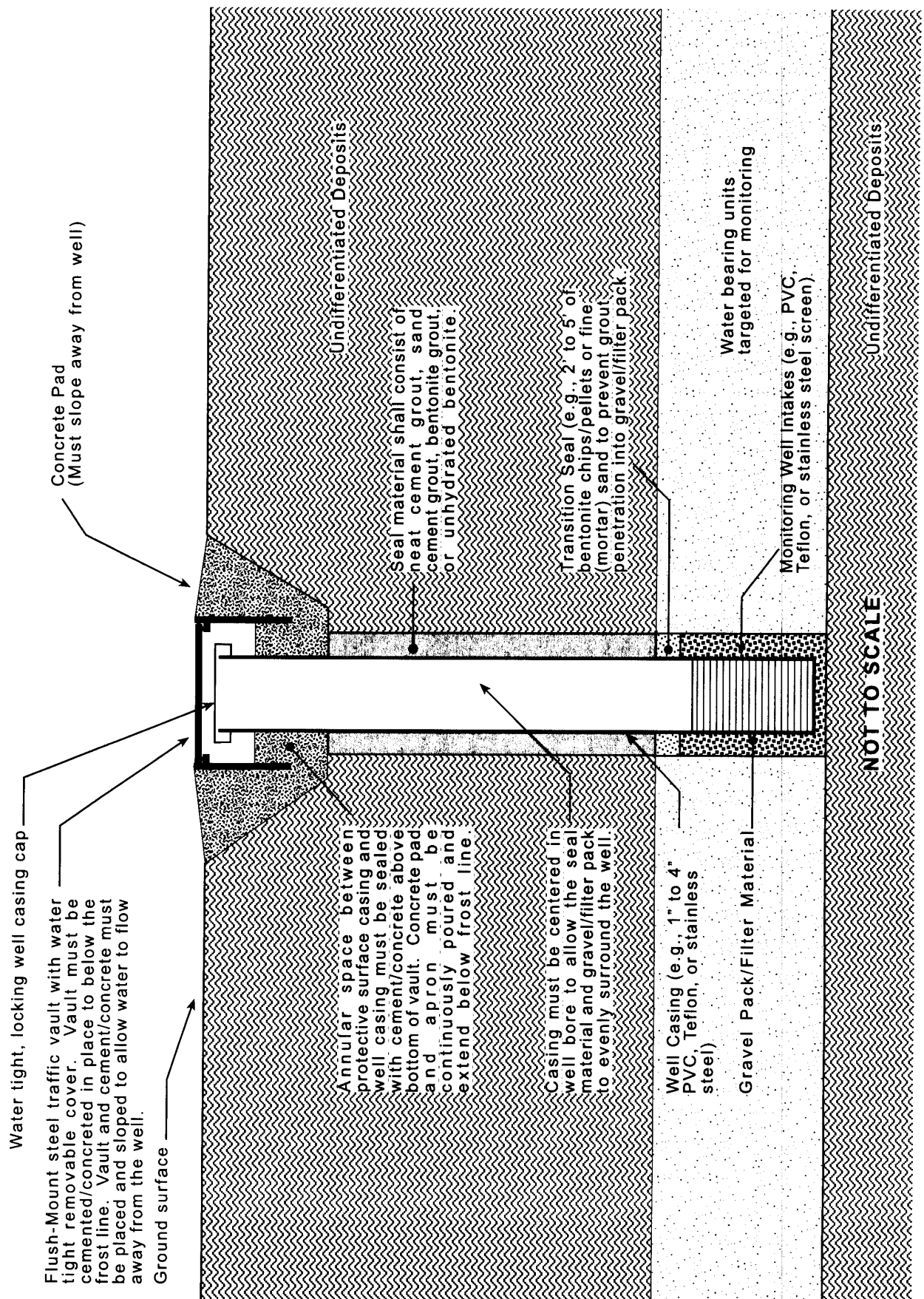
### **13.4 Abandonment.**

Abandonment of monitor wells shall be completed in compliance with the provisions of R655-4-12. The provisions of R655-4-12 are not required for the permanent abandonment of monitor wells completed less than 30 feet below natural ground surface.

**FIGURE 7. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF A MONITORING WELL WITH AN ABOVE-GROUND SURFACE COMPLETION**



**FIGURE 8. TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION OF A MONITORING WELL WITH AN FLUSH-MOUNT SURFACE COMPLETION**



## **APPENDIX 1 - Well Drilling Authorization - Approval Processes**

### **General**

Diversion and beneficial use of groundwater from any well requires approval through the appropriation procedures described below. Wells constructed to a depth of less than 30 feet are excluded from regulation under the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, but they must still be approved through one of these appropriation procedures.

### **Approval to construct a new well**

The process for requesting approval to construct private water production wells, public water system supply wells, and recharge and recovery wells is outlined below according to the provisions of Section 73-3 of the Utah Code Annotated.

Authorization to construct a new well is granted by the State Engineer upon approval of any of the following types of applications:

Application to appropriate  
Application for an exchange

Application for a permanent change  
Application for a temporary change

Application forms are available from the State Engineer's Office. Each type of application requires information relating to the applicant, the amount of water, the point of diversion, the place of use, and the amount and nature of use of the water. A map or maps are required to be submitted with the application. An applicant must be able to demonstrate ownership of the water right before the application will be accepted for filing. A filing fee must be paid at the time the application is submitted which is based upon the amount of water involved in the application.

After the application has been filed, it is reviewed and advertised in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the county in which the source of supply is located and where the water is to be used. The State Engineer may determine whether or not to advertise the application if it is a temporary change (1 year duration), a permanent change of point of diversion which is less than 660 feet from the existing point of diversion, or if it is an application to appropriate or change a small amount of water (the amount necessary to meet the requirements of one residence, 1/4 acre, and 10 cattle).

## **APPENDIX 1 - Well Drilling Authorization-Approval Processes**

Protests to the application may be filed with the State Engineer within 20 days of the advertisement in the newspaper.

The State Engineer will determine whether a hearing is necessary to gather further information concerning the impacts of the application. If a hearing is to be held, it will be scheduled for the next hearing date set for the county where the application was advertised. Generally, water rights hearings are held twice a year in each county of the state.

After reviewing the information presented by the applicant and any protestors, the State Engineer will decide whether to approve or deny the application. The applicant and protestors will be notified of the decision by mail. If the decision is to approve the application, start and applicant cards will be included in the mailing to the applicant. Both applicant and protestors have the opportunity to request a re-consideration by the State Engineer or to appeal the State Engineer's decision to the district court.

The entire application process from filing to the State Engineer's decision may take between six to twelve months or longer. If an application is not advertised, the length of the process may be reduced to one to three months

### **Proof process**

Whenever a new well has been constructed that was approved by the process described above, the well owner is responsible to submit proof to the State Engineer that the approved water right has been developed. The requirements of submitting proof are outlined in the approval letter sent to the well owner. **Submitting a well log to the State Engineer does not fulfill the requirements of the proof process, the well owner must hire a proof engineer or land surveyor to prepare and submit the proof for them.**

### **Approval to construct a provisional well**

Before an application is filed, authorization may be granted by one of the State Engineer's regional offices to construct a test well for the purpose of determining characteristics of an aquifer or the existence of a useable groundwater source. The request to construct a test well can be made by completing a form entitled "Request

## **APPENDIX 1 - Well Drilling Authorization-Approval Processes**

for Non-Production Well Construction” and submitting it to the regional office.

If an application has been filed and the applicant desires to commence construction of the well before the application is approved, authorization may be granted by the State Engineer’s regional offices. The written or verbal request should be made to the regional office.

Authorization to drill a well under either situation will be considered on a case by case basis. Approval will be based on the provisions of Section 73-3-1 and Section 73-3-2 of the State Code after a review of the hydrogeologic conditions, the existing rights in the area, the potential for interference, the current appropriation policy for the area. If approval is granted, the start cards will be mailed immediately.

### **Approval to clean, deepen, or repair a well**

A request to clean, deepen or repair a well can be made to one of the State Engineer’s regional offices by completing a form entitled “Application to Renovate An Existing Well”. Approval of the request will be granted as soon as it is received at the regional office. The regional office will send an approval letter and the start/applicant cards to the water user. Approval to clean, deepen, or repair a well does not include approval to replace the well if the repair cannot be completed.

In an emergency situation, the request may be made and approval granted by telephone, however, a completed application must be then completed and sent to the division to confirm the request. After approval is granted by telephone, the driller must telephone the start card information to the well drilling office before commencing work and then send the card in when it is received from the applicant

### **Approval to replace a well**

If a well must be replaced, the owner may apply to one of the State Engineer’s regional offices by completing a form entitled “Application to Replace an Existing Well. If the new well will be located within 150 feet of the existing well, the request will be approved as soon as the application is received by the regional office and an approval letter and start/applicant cards will be sent to the well owner. If the new well will be located more than 150 feet away from the existing well, the well owner must also file an application for a permanent point of diversion and go through the approval



## **APPENDIX 1 - Well Drilling Authorization-Approval Processes**

process described in the section “**Approval to construct a new well**” above. When an existing well is replaced by a new well, the well owner is responsible to have the existing well abandoned unless the two well locations are listed on the water right.

## **APPENDIX 2 - Selected Water Laws of Utah dealing with Well Drilling, Groundwater, and Appropriation**

<b><u>SECTION</u></b>	<b><u>TITLE</u></b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	
73-1-1.	Waters declared property of public
73-1-2.	Unit of measurement -- Of flow -- Of volume.
73-1-3.	Beneficial use basis of right to use.
73-2-1.	State engineer -- Term -- Powers and duties -- Qualification for duties.
73-2-1.1.	Division of Water Rights -- Creation -- Power and authority.
73-5-9.	Powers of state engineer as to waste, pollution or contamination of waters.
<b>WELL DRILLING</b>	
73-3-22.	Underground water -- Report of well and tunnel drillers -- Failure to comply deemed misdemeanor.
73-3-23.	Replacement of water.
73-3-24.	Definitions.
73-3-25.	Wells driller's license: Bond; Revocation or suspension for noncompliance.
73-3-26.	Violations -- Penalty.
73-3-28.	Replacement wells -- Requirements -- State engineer's approval -- Application to drill -- Filing -- Form -- Contents -- Notice -- Fees -- Definition -- Plugging of old well.
<b>GROUNDWATER</b>	
73-2-21.	Artesian wells wasting water -- State engineer's power to plug, repair, or control -- Cooperative agreements with owners.
73-3b-101.	"Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act."
73-3b-102.	Definitions.
73-3b-103.	Prohibitions.
73-3b-104.	Rulemaking power of state engineer.
73-3b-105.	Administrative procedures.
73-3b-106.	Water right for recharged water -- Change of use of recovered water.
73-3b-107.	Recoverable water -- State engineer to determine.
3-3b-208.	Proposed new well -- Compliance with water well construction rules.
73-3b-402.	Penalty.

## **APPENDIX 2 - Selected Water Laws of Utah dealing with Well Drilling, Groundwater, and Appropriation**

### **APPROPRIATION**

- 73-3-1. Appropriation -- Manner of acquiring water rights.
- 73-3-2. Application for right to use unappropriated public water -- Necessity -- Form -- Contents
- 73-3-3. Permanent or temporary changes in point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use.
- 73-3-5.5. Temporary applications to appropriate water -- Approval by engineer -- Expiration -- Proof of appropriation not required.
- 73-3-8. Approval or rejection of application -- Requirements for approval -- Application for specified period of time -- Filing of royalty contract for removal of salt or minerals.
- 73-3-27. Requests for segregation of pending applications.

### **GENERAL**

#### **73-1-1. Waters declared property of public.**

All waters in this state, whether above or under the ground are hereby declared to be the property of the public, subject to all existing rights to the use thereof.

#### **73-1-2. Unit of measurement -- Of flow -- Of volume.**

The standard unit of measurement of the flow of water shall be the discharge of one cubic foot per second of time, which shall be known as a second-foot; and the standard unit of measurement of the volume of water shall be the acre-foot, being the amount of water upon an acre covered one foot deep, equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet.

#### **73-1-3. Beneficial use basis of right to use.**

Beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure and the limit of all rights to the use of water in this state.

#### **73-2-1. State engineer -- Term -- Powers and duties -- Qualification for duties.**

There shall be a state engineer. The state engineer shall: (1) be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate; (2) hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is appointed; and (3) have five years experience as a practical engineer or the theoretical knowledge, practical experience, and skill necessary for the position. The state engineer shall be responsible for the general administrative supervision of the waters of the state and the measurement, appropriation,

## **APPENDIX 2 - Selected Water Laws of Utah dealing with Well Drilling, Groundwater, and Appropriation**

apportionment, and distribution of those waters.

The state engineer shall have the power to: (1) make and publish rules necessary to carry out the duties of his office; (2) secure the equitable apportionment and distribution of the water according to the respective rights of appropriators; and (3) bring suit in courts of competent jurisdiction to: enjoin the unlawful appropriation, diversion, and use of surface and underground water; prevent waste, loss, or pollution of those waters; and enable him to carry out the duties of his office.

The state engineer may establish water districts and define their boundaries. The water districts shall be formed in a manner that secures the best protection to the water claimants; and is the most economical for the state to supervise.

### **73-2-1.1. Division of Water Rights -- Creation -- Power and authority.**

There is created the Division of Water Rights, which shall be within the Department of Natural Resources under the administration and general supervision of the executive director of natural resources. The Division of Water Rights shall be the water rights authority of the state of Utah and is vested with such powers and required to perform such duties as are set forth in law.

### **73-5-9. Powers of state engineer as to waste, pollution or contamination of waters.**

To prevent waste, loss, pollution or contamination of any waters whether above or below the ground, the state engineer may require the repair or construction of head gates or other devices on ditches or canals, and the repair or installation of caps, valves or casings on any well or tunnel or the plugging or filling thereof to accomplish the purposes of this section.

Any requirement made by the state engineer in accordance with this section shall be executed by and at the cost and expense of the owner, lessee or person having control of such diverting works affected. If within ten days after notice of such requirement as provided in this section, the owner, lessee or person having control of the water affected, has not commenced to carry out such requirement, or if he has commenced to comply therewith but shall not thereafter proceed diligently to complete the work, the state engineer may forbid the use of water from such source until the user thereof

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shall comply with such requirement. Failure to comply with any requirement made by the state engineer in accordance with the provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor. Each day that such violation is permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

### **WELL DRILLING**

73-3-22. Underground water -- Report of well and tunnel drillers -- Failure to comply deemed misdemeanor.

Any person constructing a well or tunnel for the purpose of utilizing or monitoring underground waters shall, within 30 days after the completion or abandonment of the construction, report to the state engineer data relating to each well or tunnel. The report shall be made on forms furnished by the state engineer and shall contain information required by the state engineer.

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

73-3-23. Replacement of water.

In all cases of appropriations of underground water the right of replacement is hereby granted to any junior appropriator whose appropriation may diminish the quantity or injuriously affect the quality of appropriated underground water in which the right to the use thereof has been established as provided by law. No replacement may be made until application in writing has been made to and approved by the state engineer. In all cases replacement shall be at the sole cost and expense of the applicant and subject to such rules and regulations as the state engineer may prescribe. The right of eminent domain is hereby granted to any applicant for the purpose of replacement as provided herein.

73-3-24. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Well" means an excavation or opening into the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, jetting, driving, or any other artificial method for utilizing or monitoring underground waters.

"Well driller" means any person that constructs a well for compensation or otherwise.

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"Well drilling" means the act of constructing, repairing, or deepening a well, including all incidental work.

73-3-25. Wells driller's license -- Bond -- Revocation or suspension for noncompliance.

Every person that constructs a well in the state shall obtain a license from the state engineer.

The state engineer shall enact rules defining the form of the application for a license. All well drillers' licenses expire on the 31st day of December following their issuance and are not transferable. The state engineer shall enact rules for well construction according to the procedures and requirements of Title 63, Chapter 46a.

No person may construct a well in this state without first obtaining a license as provided

in this section. No well driller's license will be issued without the applicant filing a \$5,000 penal bond with the state engineer. The bond shall be made payable to the Office of the State Engineer. Proper compliance with the provisions of this section and the rules enacted under the authority of this section are required to obtain or renew a license.

Well drillers shall comply with the rules enacted by the state engineer under this chapter. If the state engineer determines, following an investigation, that the licensee has failed to comply with these rules, the state engineer may revoke or suspend the license, and exact the bond and deposit the money as a nonlapsing dedicated credit. The state engineer may expend the funds to investigate or correct any deficiencies which could adversely affect the public interest resulting from noncompliance with the rules promulgated under this chapter by any well driller. The state engineer may refuse to issue a license to a well driller if it appears that there has been a violation of the rules or a failure to comply with Section 73-3-22.

73-3-26. Violations -- Penalty.

Any person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation drilling a well or wells in the state or who advertises or holds himself or itself out as a well driller, or who follows such business, without first having obtained a permit as provided by this act or who drills a well or wells after revocation or expiration of his permit theretofore issued, or who drills a well or wells in violation of the rules and regulations is guilty

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of a class B misdemeanor. Each day that violation continues is a separate offense.

73-3-28. Replacement wells -- Requirements -- State engineer's approval -- Application to drill -- Filing -- Form -- Contents -- Notice -- Fees -- Definition -- Plugging of old well.

An existing well may be replaced with a replacement well within a radius of 150 feet from the existing well without the filing of a change application under Section 73-3-3, upon approval first having been obtained from the state engineer.

Such request for permission to drill a replacement well shall be filed with the state engineer upon a blank to be furnished by the state engineer. Such blank shall contain, but need not be limited to, the name and post-office address of the person, corporation or association making the request. The number of the claim or application filed with the state engineer covering the well which is being replaced, the number of the award if in a decree, the reason for the replacement, the location of the replacement well with reference to the nearest United States land survey corner, and from the old well, and the name of the driller employed by the applicant to do the work.

No filing fee shall be required for the filing of such a request for permission to drill a replacement well and the state engineer need give only such notice as, in his judgment, is necessary to protect existing rights and in the event the state engineer shall determine that it is necessary to publish notice the advertising fee shall be paid in advance by the applicant.

The term "replacement well" as used herein means a new well drilled for the sole purpose of replacing an existing well which is impaired or made useless by structural difficulties and no new right in the use of water accrues. Upon completion of the new well the old well must be plugged by the applicant in a manner satisfactory to the state engineer.

### **GROUNDWATER**

73-2-21. Artesian wells wasting water -- State engineer's power to plug, repair,

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or control – Cooperative agreements with owners.

The state engineer is authorized to plug, repair, or to otherwise control artesian wells which are wasting public water. He may, on behalf of the state, enter into cooperative agreements with well owners by the terms of which the state may agree to provide all necessary equipment and supervision for such well control operations or shall otherwise share the expense and the well owner shall supply material in an amount not to exceed \$200 for each well, and power, provided that the state engineer shall exercise all reasonable precautions to preserve the flow of water from such wells.

Abandoned wells on public land may be plugged entirely at the expense of the state. Wasting wells on private lands which cannot be plugged under cooperative agreement with the owner of the lands or wells may be plugged entirely at the expense of the state and the state engineer is authorized to create a lien in an amount to cover the expense of plugging or repairing the well not to exceed \$250 by filing a notice of lien in the office of the county recorder in the county in which the well is located, and may foreclose such lien in the district court, as provided by law. The state engineer, through the state Department of Finance, may purchase pumps, compressors, and all other necessary equipment and material and may employ all necessary assistance to enable him to perform his duties under this act.

73-3b-101. Short title.

This chapter is known as the "Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act."

73-3b-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Artificially recharge" means to place water underground by means of injection, surface infiltration, or other method for the purposes of storing and recovering the water.

"Division" means Division of Water Rights.

"Recharge permit" means a permit issued by the state engineer to inject water into an underground aquifer for the purpose of storing the water.

"Recovery permit" means a permit issued by the state engineer to withdraw from an underground aquifer water that has been injected and stored in the aquifer pursuant to a recharge permit.

73-3b-103. Prohibitions.



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A person may not artificially recharge a groundwater aquifer without first obtaining a recharge permit. A person may not recover from a groundwater aquifer water that has been artificially recharged unless he first obtains a recovery permit. A person holding a recharge or recovery permit may not operate a groundwater recharge or recovery project in a manner that is inconsistent with the permit conditions set by the state engineer.

### **73-3b-104. Rulemaking power of state engineer.**

The state engineer may make rules to administer this chapter in accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

### **73-3b-105. Administrative procedures.**

The administrative procedures applicable to the issuance, modification, suspension, or revocation of recharge and recovery permits are those set forth in Title 63, Chapter 46b, Administrative Procedures Act, and Sections 73-3-6, 73-3-7, 73-3-14, and 73-3-15.

### **73-3b-106. Water right for recharged water -- Change of use of recovered water.**

A person proposing to recharge water into an underground aquifer must have: a valid water right for the water proposed to be recharged; or an agreement to use the water proposed to be recharged with a person who has a valid water right for the water.

A person who holds a recovery permit may use or exchange recovered water only in the manner in which the water was permitted to be used or exchanged before the water was stored underground, unless a change or exchange application is filed and approved pursuant to Section 73-3-3 or 73-3-20, as applicable.

### **73-3b-107. Recoverable water -- State engineer to determine.**

A person who holds a recovery permit may recover the amount of water stored by the recharge project which the state engineer determines has reached the aquifer and remains within the hydrologic area of influence.

### **3-3b-208. Proposed new well -- Compliance with water well construction rules.**

An applicant for a recovery permit who intends to construct a new well to recover stored water must comply with Section 73-3-22 and Sections 73-3-24 through

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73-3-26, and rules adopted under those sections, regarding the construction of water wells.

### **73-3b-402. Penalty.**

A person who violates Section 73-3b-103 is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 per day. An action to recover damages under this section shall be brought by the state engineer in the district court in the county in which the violation occurred.

## **APPROPRIATION**

### **73-3-1. Appropriation -- Manner of acquiring water rights.**

Rights to the use of the unappropriated public waters in this state may be acquired only as provided in this title. No appropriation of water may be made and no rights to the use thereof initiated and no notice of intent to appropriate shall be recognized except application for such appropriation first be made to the state engineer in the manner hereinafter provided, and not otherwise. The appropriation must be for some useful and beneficial purpose, and, as between appropriators, the one first in time shall be first in rights; provided, that when a use designated by an application to appropriate any of the unappropriated waters of the state would materially interfere with a more beneficial use of such water, the application shall be dealt with as provided in Section 73-3-8. No right to the use of water either appropriated or unappropriated can be acquired by adverse use or adverse possession.

### **73-3-2. Application for right to use unappropriated public water -- Necessity -- Form -- Contents -- Validation of prior applications by state or United States or officer or agency thereof.**

In order to acquire the right to use any unappropriated public water in this state, any person who is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, or any association of citizens or declarants, or any corporation, or the state of Utah by the directors of the divisions of travel development, business and economic development, wildlife resources, and state lands and forestry, or the executive director of the Department of Transportation for the use and benefit of the public, or the United States of America shall make an application in writing to the state engineer before

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commencing the construction, enlargement, extension, or structural alteration of any ditch, canal, well, tunnel, or other distributing works, or performing similar work tending to acquire such rights or appropriation, or enlargement of an existing right or appropriation.

The application shall be upon a blank to be furnished by the state engineer and shall set forth: the name and post office address of the person, corporation, or association making the application; the nature of the proposed use for which the appropriation is intended; the quantity of water in acre-feet or the flow of water in second-feet to be appropriated; the time during which it is to be used each year; the name of the stream or other source from which the water is to be diverted; the place on the stream or source where the water is to be diverted and the nature of the diverting works; the dimensions, grade, shape, and nature of the proposed diverting channel; and other facts that clearly define the full purpose of the proposed appropriation. In addition, if the proposed use is for irrigation, the application shall show: the legal subdivisions of the land proposed to be irrigated, with the total acreage thereof; and the character of the soil. In addition, if the proposed use is for developing power, the application shall show: the number, size, and kind of water wheels to be employed and the head under which each wheel is to be operated; the amount of power to be produced; the purposes for which and the places where it is to be used; and the point where the water is to be returned to the natural stream or source. In addition, if the proposed use is for milling or mining, the application shall show: the name of the mill and its location or the name of the mine and the mining district in which it is situated; its nature; and the place where the water is to be returned to the natural stream or source.

The point of diversion and point of return of the water shall be designated with reference to the United States land survey corners, mineral monuments or permanent federal triangulation or traverse monuments, when either the point of diversion or the point of return is situated within six miles of the corners and monuments. If the point of diversion or point of return is located in unsurveyed territory, the point may be designated with reference to a permanent, prominent natural object.

The storage of water by means of a reservoir shall be regarded as a diversion, and the point of diversion in those cases is the point where the longitudinal axis of the dam crosses the center of the stream bed. The point where released storage water is taken from the stream shall be designated as the point of rediversion. The lands to be

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inundated by any reservoir shall be described as nearly as may be, and by government subdivision if upon surveyed land. The height of the dam, the capacity of the reservoir, and the area of the surface when the reservoir is filled shall be given. If the water is to be stored in an underground area or basin, the applicant shall designate, with reference to the nearest United States land survey corner if situated within six miles of it, the point of area of intake, the location of the underground area or basin, and the points of collection.

Applications for the appropriation of water filed prior to the enactment of this title, by the United States of America, or any officer or agency of it, or the state of Utah, or any officer or agency of it, are validated, subject to any action by the state engineer.

73-3-3. Permanent or temporary changes in point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. (The subsection dealing with instream flows is not included).

For purposes of this section:

"Permanent changes" means changes for an indefinite length of time with an intent to relinquish the original point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use.

"Temporary changes" means changes for fixed periods not exceeding one year.

Any person entitled to the use of water may make permanent or temporary changes in the: point of diversion; place of use; or purpose of use for which the water was originally appropriated. A change may not be made if it impairs any vested right without just compensation.

Both permanent and temporary changes of point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use of water, including water involved in general adjudication or other suits, shall be made in the manner provided in this section. A change may not be made unless the change application is approved by the state engineer.

Applications shall be made upon forms furnished by the state engineer and shall set forth: the name of the applicant; a description of the water right; the quantity of water; the stream or source; the point on the stream or source where the water is diverted; the point to which it is proposed to change the diversion of the water; the

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place, purpose, and extent of the present use; the place, purpose, and extent of the proposed use; and any other information that the state engineer requires.

The state engineer shall follow the same procedures, and the rights and duties of the applicants with respect to applications for permanent changes of point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use shall be the same, as provided in this title for applications to appropriate water.

The state engineer may, in connection with applications for permanent change involving only a change in point of diversion of 660 feet or less, waive the necessity for publishing a notice of application.

The state engineer shall investigate all temporary change applications. If the state engineer finds that the temporary change will not impair any vested rights of others, he shall issue an order authorizing the change. If the state engineer finds that the change sought might impair vested rights, before authorizing the change, he shall give notice of the application to any person whose rights may be affected by the change.

Before making an investigation or giving notice, the state engineer may require the applicant to deposit a sum of money sufficient to pay the expenses of the investigation and publication of notice.

The state engineer may not reject applications for either permanent or temporary changes for the sole reason that the change would impair the vested rights of others.

If otherwise proper, permanent or temporary changes may be approved for part of the water involved or upon the condition that conflicting rights are acquired.

Any person holding an approved application for the appropriation of water may either permanently or temporarily change the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. A change of an approved application does not: affect the priority of the original application; or extend the time period within which the construction of work is to begin or be completed.

Any person who changes or who attempts to change a point of diversion, place of

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use, or purpose of use, either permanently or temporarily, without first applying to the state engineer in the manner provided in this section: obtains no right; and is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, each day of the unlawful change constituting a separate offense, separately punishable.

This section does not apply to the replacement of an existing well by a new well drilled within a radius of 150 feet from the point of diversion of the existing well. Any replacement well must be drilled in accordance with the requirements of Section 73-3-28.

73-3-5.5. Temporary applications to appropriate water -- Approval by engineer -- Expiration – Proof of appropriation not required.

The state engineer may issue temporary applications to appropriate water for beneficial purposes.

The provisions of this chapter governing regular applications to appropriate water shall apply to temporary applications with the following exceptions:

The state engineer shall undertake a thorough investigation of the proposed appropriation, and if the temporary application complies with the provisions of Section 73-3-8, may make an order approving the application.

If the state engineer finds that the appropriation sought might impair other rights, before approving the application, the state engineer shall give notice of the application to all persons whose rights may be affected by the temporary appropriations.

The state engineer may issue a temporary application for a period of time not exceeding one year. The state engineer, in the approval of a temporary application, may make approval subject to whatever conditions and provisions he considers necessary to fully protect prior existing rights.

If the state engineer determines that it is necessary to have a water commissioner distribute the water under a temporary application for the protection of other vested rights, the state engineer may assess the distribution costs against the holder of the temporary application.

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A temporary application does not vest in its holder a permanent vested right to the use of water. A temporary application automatically expires and is canceled according to its terms.

Proof of appropriation otherwise required under this chapter is not required for temporary applications.

73-3-8. Approval or rejection of application -- Requirements for approval -- Application for specified period of time -- Filing of royalty contract for removal of salt or minerals.

It shall be the duty of the state engineer to approve an application if: (a) there is unappropriated water in the proposed source; (b) the proposed use will not impair existing rights or interfere with the more beneficial use of the water; (c) the proposed plan is physically and economically feasible, unless the application is filed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and would not prove detrimental to the public welfare; (d) the applicant has the financial ability to complete the proposed works; and (e) the application was filed in good faith and not for purposes of speculation or monopoly.

If the state engineer, because of information in his possession obtained either by his own investigation or otherwise, has reason to believe that an application to appropriate water will interfere with its more beneficial use for irrigation, domestic or culinary, stock watering, power or mining development or manufacturing, or will unreasonably affect public recreation or the natural stream environment, or will prove detrimental to the public welfare, it is his duty to withhold his approval or rejection of the application until he has investigated the matter. If an application does not meet the requirements of this section, it shall be rejected.

An application to appropriate water for industrial, power, mining development, manufacturing purposes, agriculture, or municipal purposes may be approved for a specific and certain period from the time the water is placed to beneficial use under the application, but in no event may an application be granted for a period of time less than that ordinarily needed to satisfy the essential and primary purpose of the application or until the water is no longer available as determined by the state engineer. At the expiration of the period fixed by the state engineer the water shall

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revert to the public and is subject to appropriation as provided by Title 73. The state engineer may extend any limited water right upon a showing that the essential propose of the original application has not been satisfied, that the need for an extension is not the result of any default or neglect by the applicant, and that water is still available; except no extension shall exceed the time necessary to satisfy the primary purpose of the original application. A request for extension must be filed in writing in the office of the state engineer not later than 60 days before the expiration date of the application.

Before the approval of any application for the appropriations of water from navigable lakes or streams of the state which contemplates the recovery of salts and other minerals therefrom by precipitation or otherwise, the applicant shall file with the state engineer a copy of a contract for the payment of royalties to the state of Utah. The approval of an application shall be revoked in the event of the failure of the applicant to comply with terms of his royalty contract.

### **73-3-27. Requests for segregation of pending applications.**

Upon request in writing and approval by the state engineer, applications to appropriate or to permanently change the point of diversion, place or purpose of use of water may be divided or segregated into two or more separate parts; provided such request shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the state engineer and shall include the serial number of the application to be segregated, the name, post-office address of the owner of the application, a statement of the nature of the proposed division or segregation, the reasons therefor, and such other information as the state engineer may require.

Action taken by the state engineer on applications for appropriation or permanent change prior to segregation shall be applicable in all respects to the segregated parts thereof. Upon segregation the original and each segregated part shall be treated as separate applications. The approval of a request for segregation shall not confirm the validity or good standing of the segregated application or extend the time for the construction of works. Action of the state engineer upon requests for segregation taken prior to the effective date of this act is approved and confirmed.

Requests for segregation shall be rejected if the approval thereof would impair rights or would prove detrimental to the public welfare.



## APPENDIX 3 - Well Drilling Reporting Instructions

### Start Cards

Any application to drill a well (new appropriation, replacement, change application, test well, monitor well, heat pump well, cathodic protection well, etc.) will be accompanied by an approval letter to the applicant. Along with the letter, the applicant/owner will receive an official applicant card and driller start card. The applicant card must be kept by the owner/applicant. Once the well is completed by the driller, the owner/applicant must fill out the applicant card with the appropriate information (well completion date, driller name, signature, & date) and send the card to the Division of Water Rights. The well owner/applicant must give the start card to the licensed driller to complete, sign, and submit to the Water Rights office before drilling operations commence. **It is a violation of the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers to start drilling without notifying the Water Rights office with start card information.** Section 73-3-26 of the Utah Water Rights Law stipulates that a driller that violates the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. The driller is required to call the Water Rights office or fax a copy of the completed start card to the Water Rights Office with the appropriate information from the start card. The start card information can be phoned to (801)538-7416. The completed start card can be faxed to (801)538-7467. If you are calling the start card information in, it is acceptable to leave the information on the voice mail system if a person does not answer the phone. At a minimum, the following information must be provided when calling the start card information into the Water Rights Office:

- < Application Number
- < Owner/Applicant Name
- < Well Location including north/south offset, east/west offset, section corner, section, township, range, and base/meridian
- < Well Activity (new, repair, replace, abandon)
- < Proposed Start Date
- < Projected Completion Date
- < Licensee/Company Name

< Licensee Number

If the driller calls or FAXes the start card information in, the actual start card must also be sent to the Water Rights office. Regardless of the method of submitting start card information, it is highly recommended that the driller keep a copy of every start card in case a problem with reporting requirements arises.

## **Field Inspections**

During drilling activities, the drill site may be inspected by Water Rights staff at any time to verify proper authorization and compliance with well drilling rules. Water Rights staff should present credentials, such as a business card, to verify that they are from the Water Rights office. If serious violations are discovered at a drill site, the Water Rights staff, through the authority of the State Engineer, have the authority to immediately shut down the drilling operation, pending a hearing with the State Engineer. In this case, the Water Rights staff will place a cease and desist order (red tag) signed by the State Engineer, on the drill rig. If red tagged, the driller cannot commence drilling activities until specific approval to continue is received from the State Engineer.

## **Official Well Driller's Report (Well Log)**

Once the Water Rights office has received the start card information, the office will prepare an Official Well Driller's Report (Well Log) form (see the sample at the end of Appendix 3) and mail it to you. The well log form will have the approval number, well owner/applicant name and address, and well location information pre-printed on it. The driller must complete the remaining portions of the form, detailing all aspects of construction, then sign, date, and return it within 30 days of well completion.

In an effort to improve the quality of Well Logs submitted to our office, we have implemented a rigorous review policy. The Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers section R655-4-4.3.1 states: *Accuracy and completeness of the submitted official Well Driller's Report (well logs) are required.* The information listed on the Well Log is important in that it provides a record of the construction and testing of a well which becomes a part of the legal water right record, and this information is utilized by many including the well owner, the State Engineer's Office, governmental agencies, researchers, consultants, and many others. The Well Log also assists the

Water Rights staff in determining if a well is constructed properly according to the minimum construction standards set forth in the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers. Thus, it is critical that the Well Log be filled out as completely as possible.

Water Rights staff review each incoming Well Log for deficiencies or improper information. If a Well Log is found to have data missing or is incorrect, the original log will be returned to the driller attached to a cover letter describing the deficiencies. **The Well Log will not be considered officially received until it is corrected and returned to the Division of Water Rights. Moreover, the 30-day deadline (from the well completion date) for submittal of the official Well Log will remain in effect, even though the well log was returned to the driller.** In summary, until a complete and accurate Well Driller's Report is submitted and accepted by the Division of Water Rights, the driller's licencing records will reflect this non submittal, which means that a driller will not be able to renew their license until the official Well Driller's Report is submitted.

An example of the Official Well Driller's Report form is attached. An original official form will always have a green band on the bottom with the words "Well Log" printed in the green band. The Water Rights office can only accept this official form and copies or substitute forms will not be accepted. The following paragraphs provide some guidance on how to complete the Well Log form:

**Well Identification:** This section is completed by the Division of Water Rights. This section will contain a water right number or a non-production well number (e.g., test well, monitor wells, cathodic protection wells, heat pump wells), both of which are assigned and preprinted on the form by the Water Rights office.

**Owner:** This section is also completed by the Division of Water Rights and contains the owner/applicant name and mailing address. The mailing address does not necessarily correspond to the well location address. The driller can complete the Contact Person/Engineer, if known or applicable.

**Well Location:** This section is also completed by the Division of Water Rights and contains approved Point of Diversion (POD) or well location in the section/township/range coordinate system. It is the drillers responsibility to verify that the location he is drilling is actually the location of the approved well location as provided on the start card and Well Driller's Report. This can easily be verified by

checking a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map of the area or by using a global positioning system (GPS). An accurate survey is not required or necessary to verify well location. If the actual location differs from that of the approved well location, the driller should note any changes on the report if the driller knows the changes to be accurate. It is illegal to drill a well more than 150 feet from the approved well location without approval from the Division of Water Rights. If an owner wants a driller to drill a well more than 150 feet from the approved location, the driller should notify the owner that a change application must be filed with the Division of Water Rights before drilling commences. If the owner refuses to do this, the driller should notify the Division of Water Rights. The driller can also provide Location Description information such as well street address, proximity to buildings or other prominent landmarks, local or other well name, etc., if available.

**Drillers Activity:** The drilling start date and completion date (when the driller removes the rig from the location) should always be noted. The driller activity box must also be checked for the appropriate activity (e.g., new, repair, deepen, clean, replace, or public). The Nature of Use must also be noted. The nature of use can include, domestic, commercial, industrial, public, stock watering, irrigation, monitoring, provisional, test well, heat pump well, cathodic protection well, etc. In the case of a replacement well, the driller must complete the section that describes the location of the replacement well relative to the old well. In most cases, these measurements can simply be made with a tape measure since the replacement well must be within 150 feet of the existing well. When a well is replaced, the owner is obligated to abandon (plug) the old well prior to completion of the replacement well. In order to track this process, the driller will be sent a well log for the replacement well and an abandonment log (see example attached). Both logs must be completed and returned to the Water Rights Office within 30 days of completion of the replacement well. Information required on the abandonment report will be discussed later. If the well owner refuses to abandon the old well after being notified of the requirements by the driller, the driller should note that the owner refused to abandon the well on the abandonment form, sign and date the form, and return it with the well log. Keep in mind that all forms, well log and abandonment log, must be returned to Water Rights, whether or not the well is drilled or abandoned, or else the driller will not have fulfilled the reporting requirements. In other words, the Division tracks every well log and abandonment log that leaves the office to make sure it is returned.

At least one row containing depth range, borehole diameter, drilling method, and

drilling fluid should be completed in this section. If a drilling fluid is not used, then put “none used” or "not applicable" (NA) in the blank. Please do not leave the “Drilling Fluid” box blank. Also be as specific as possible on the drilling method (e.g., cable tool, mud rotary, air rotary, air rotary with casing driver and down-the-hole hammer, reverse air rotary, reverse circulation rotary, hollow stem auger percussion hammer, dual rotary, rotasonic, etc.).

**Well Log:** The lithologic log is very important and care should be taken to complete this section with as much detail as possible. Please indicate with a check where groundwater was encountered during drilling. Please indicate the relative permeability (high or low) of each unit encountered. This only needs to be checked relative to water bearing or saturated formations/units. Please provide color information (follow the Munsell soil and/or rock color name scheme if possible and use descriptors such as light, dark, staining, iron staining, or mottled). Also, please provide a description of the sample with as much detail as possible. Some example properties that can be used to describe samples are listed below. Keep in mind that these are only examples of the type of information that can be provided. The actual descriptions may depend on the drillers understanding of the properties and the quality of the samples retrieved from the borehole.

- rock type (e.g., limestone, dolomite, shale, quartzite, sandstone, granite, basalt, tuff, conglomerate, siltstone, mudstone, rhyolite, etc.)
- grain size (e.g., very fine, fine, medium, coarse, very coarse, etc.)
- sorting (e.g., poorly sorted, well sorted, well graded, poorly graded, etc.)
- grain angularity (e.g., angular, subangular, subrounded, rounded)
- bedding (e.g., stratified, laminated, etc.)
- grain mineralogy/composition (e.g., quartz, feldspar, mica, limestone, sandstone, shale, quartzite, basalt, granite, etc.)
- density (e.g., loose, dense, very dense)
- clay plasticity (e.g., non-plastic, low, medium, high)
- grain shape (e.g., flat, elongate, etc.)
- cementation (e.g., silica, carbonate, sulfate, weak, moderate, strong)
- consistency (e.g., soft, firm, stiff, hard)
- moisture content (e.g., dry, moist, wet, saturated)
- odor (e.g., organic, hydrogen sulfide, hydrocarbons).
- structure (e.g., stratified, laminated, fissured, lensed, intact, blocky, slickensided, etc.)

- fracturing (e.g., jointed, foliated, frequency, density, spacing, aperture)
- texture (e.g., phaneritic, aphanitic, glassy,
- hardness
- weathering

In the description area of the log, other pertinent information such as penetration rate, reaction of the drill rig, loss of circulation, hole caving/heaving, changes to drilling fluid, and encountered contaminants can be included.

**Static Water Level:** At a minimum, the water level measurement date, the water level, the method of measurement, measurement point, and height of measurement point must be provided. If the well is artesian and flowing at the surface, please check the appropriate box. If you need to convert pressure (psi) to feet of water, or visa versa, there are 2.31 feet per psi (2.31feet/psi). If temperature or flowing pressure were not measured, then please indicate by placing a “NA” (not available) or some other indicator in the blank. A space is provided to include the ground elevation at the wellhead, if available. This information is not mandatory, but if you happen to know the elevation from a recent survey or approximated from a USGS 7.5 minute topographical quadrangle map, please provide it here

**Construction Information:** At least one row of casing information must be provided in this section including the casing depth range, casing type, casing wall thickness, and casing diameter. Use a separate row for each casing type, diameter, or wall thickness used. Please check the appropriate well intake type, either screen, perforation, or open bottom, as applicable. More than one box can be checked if it applies (e.g., groundwater can enter the well from both perforations in the casing and from the open bottom of the casing). If screen is placed in a well, the screen depth interval, slot size, diameter, and type (e.g., machine-slotted, wire-wrapped stainless steel, louvered, bridge-slotted, etc.) must be recorded. If the well is perforated, the perforated depth interval, perforation size, perforation length, and the number of perforations per round/interval must be recorded. The wellhead configuration (e.g., welded cap, sanitary well seal, pitless adapter, steel protective casing with bollards, etc.), casing joint type (e.g., welded, threaded, glued, Certa-Loc, etc), perforator used (e.g., Mills knife, pneumatic perforator, factory-cut slots, torch, saw, etc.), must be recorded. In the case of driven steel casing, indicate if a drive shoe was utilized.

**Surface Seal/Interval Seal/Filter Pack/Packer/Information:** Indicate if a surface seal was installed and describe the seal depth and placement procedure in the

appropriate blanks. The surface seal material description, quantity, and mixing information must be provided in the proper columns of the Surface Seal/Interval Seal/Filter Pack/Packer Information table. In this table, provide pertinent data for surface seal materials used, materials used to seal off intervals in the borehole such as poor quality water bearing zones, filter/gravel pack information, and packer information. Please provide the specific type/brand of bentonite, if possible. Examples of seal material descriptions include neat cement grout, sand cement grout, Enviroplug bentonite grout, Aquagaurd bentonite grout, Quik-Grout bentonite grout, BH bentonite grout, Volclay bentonite grout, 3/8" Hole Plug bentonite chips, Enviroplug medium/course bentonite chips, Volclay chips, CETCO crumbles, 3/8" Volclay tablets, 3/4" Prime Plug bentonite chips, etc. Be as specific as possible in the description and type of sealing material. Describe in detail any filter pack information for example, 3/8" washed pea gravel, 8-12 CSSI, #8 SRI gravel pack, etc. Be sure to note the **quantity** (e.g., number of 50# sacks, pounds, tons, cubic feet, cubic yards, etc.) of seal material or filter pack used per depth interval. Also note the mixing information (e.g., pounds/gallon, gallons water per sack of cement/bentonite, #bag mix, etc.) in the Grout Density column when neat cement grout, sand cement grout, or bentonite grout is used. This column can be left blank when unhydrated bentonite such as when bentonite chips, pellets, tablets, or granules are used. If filter pack is installed, the filter pack depth interval, filter pack type (e.g, 1/4 pea gravel, 8-12 CSSI, #6 SRI, etc.), and quantity placed in the well must be provided. Because every well must have a surface seal, the surface seal depth interval, type (neat cement, cement grout, bentonite grout [provide the specific type/brand of bentonite if possible], etc.), quantity of seal material, and the grout density must be recorded. If the seal was placed using dry bentonite such as hole plug, chips, pellets, etc, then please indicate "not applicable" in the grout density blank.

**Well Development and Well Yield Test Information:** At least one row of this information must be completed and include, at a minimum, the date, the method of development or pumping, the yield during development or testing, and the drawdown in the well during development or testing. Keep in mind that the drawdown is not the pumping water level, but rather the difference between the pumping water level and the static water level. If the well was developed or tested with a pump, please provide the pumping duration.

**Pump:** If a pump is installed after the well is completed by the driller, please provide as much of the requested information as possible. Please also indicate whether or not

the well was disinfected upon completion.

**Comments and Well Driller Statement:** If for any reason a driller cannot provide the critical information on the report, the driller must provide a reason and justification in the comments section of the report. Also note other information including construction activities, placement methods, additional materials used, problems encountered, extraordinary circumstances, etc.

**Well Driller Statement:** The Well Driller Statement Section must be entirely completed and include the printed or typed driller/company name, license number, signature of the licensed well driller, and the date of signature.

## **Well Abandonments**

When the abandonment (plugging) of a well is not associated with the installation of a new well (replacement well scenario), a start card is not required to perform the work. However, prior to abandoning a well, a licensed driller must notify the Water Rights office of the intent to abandon. The Water Rights office will then send the driller a blank Well Abandonment Report (abandonment log). The driller must submit the abandonment log to the Water Rights office after completion of abandonment. When the driller notifies the Water Rights office of an abandonment, he/she should provide the office with as much information as possible including the State well number (water right number, provisional number, monitoring well number, etc.), the well owner name and address, and the well location (preferably in the section/Township/Range coordinate system. If not already available, the driller should also request a copy of the well log for the well to be abandoned so that well construction details are known. When the driller notifies the Water Rights Office of abandonment, the office will send the driller a blank abandonment form (example of form is attached) to be completed and returned to the office within 30 days of completion of abandonment activities. The abandonment log is similar to the well log and must include the following information:

**1. Well Identification:** This section is completed by the Division of Water Rights. This space will be preprinted by the office with the appropriate number such as a water right number, provisional well number, monitoring well number, etc. If no information is available for the well, then this space will be marked as "Unidentified Abandonment"



**2. Owner:** This section is completed by the Division of Water Rights. However, the driller can complete the Contact Person/Engineer if known or applicable.

**3. Well Location:** This section is completed by the Division of Water Rights, but the driller should verify that the location where he is drilling is actually the location on the log form. If the actual location differs from that of the approved well location, the driller should note any changes on the log if the driller knows the changes to be accurate. The driller can also provide Location Description information if available.

**4. Existing Well Details:** The driller should make every effort to learn the construction details about the well that is to be abandoned in order to properly plug the well. This information can generally be obtained from the well log, if available. Complete this section as best as possible with the available well information and use it to guide you in the proper selection of plugging materials and procedures.

**5. Abandonment Details:** List the date the well was abandoned. List the reason for abandonment (e.g., replacement, dry, casing collapse, non-use, etc.). Describe how the well was abandoned including the seal placement method and procedures, amount of casing/screen removed, removal of pump/piping or other debris from the well, termination of the casing at the surface, problems encountered, and any other pertinent information. In the table, describe the sealing materials used for abandonment. Examples of seal material descriptions include neat cement grout, sand cement grout, Enviroplug bentonite grout, Aquagaurd bentonite grout, Quik-Grout bentonite grout, BH bentonite grout, Volclay bentonite grout, 3/8" Hole Plug bentonite chips, Enviroplug medium/course bentonite chips, Volclay chips, CETCO crumbles, 3/8" Volclay tablets, 3/4" Prime Plug bentonite chips, etc. Be as specific as possible in the description and type of sealing material. Be sure to note the **quantity** (e.g., number of 50# sacks, pounds, tons, cubic feet, cubic yards, etc.) of seal material used per depth interval. Also note the mixing information in the Grout Weight column when neat cement grout, sand cement grout, or bentonite grout is used. This column can be left blank when unhydrated bentonite such as when bentonite chips, pellets, tablets, or granules are used. Note in the check box if the abandoned well is being replaced with a new well and describe the location of the new well relative to the plugged well.

**6. Well Driller Statement:** The Well Driller Statement Section must be entirely completed and include the printed or typed driller/company name, license number,

signature of the licensed well driller, and the date of signature.

## **DRILLER SUMMARY REPORTS**

On a quarterly basis and with each renewal packet, the Water Rights office will send to each licensed driller in the state a driller summary report. This report lists all wells in a specified time period for which a start card and/or well log has been received at the Water Rights office. The report provides information on the well owner, well type, well approval number, start card receive date, work begin date, well log received date, well completion date from well log, applicant card receive date, applicant card well completion date, discrepancies between completion dates, and the logs received 30 days after completion date. These reports are used by the Water Rights office to determine if a driller has met reporting requirements. Remember, your driller's license cannot be renewed if there are any outstanding well logs or other problems and discrepancies with an individual drillers reporting record. If problems or discrepancies exist in the summary report as a result of errors by the Water Rights staff, renewal of the drillers license will not be halted or delayed, so it is critical that each driller review the report and point out any problems. Please review the status reports when you receive them and reconcile with your own drilling records to ensure that the information is complete and accurate. If you find any mistakes or problems with your status report, please notify Karen Peisley at our office at (801)538-7416. It will be easier to correct mistakes in the report early so that during the year-end license renewal process, delays in license renewal due to incorrect start card and well log information can be avoided.



### Construction Information

# Division of Water Rights

## 1. Well Identification

### 2. Owner

Not any changes

### 3. Well Location

Not any changes

Contact Person/Engineer: \_\_\_\_\_

Location Description: (address, proximity to buildings, landmarks, ground elevation, local well #) \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Existing Well Details

Is a Well Driller's Report Available? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Well Depth \_\_\_\_\_ feet Well Diameter \_\_\_\_\_ inches

Name of Use: ☐ Dom ☐ Irr ☐ Stock ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Municipal ☐ Provisional ☐ Monitor ☐ Other

Casing Type: ☐ Steel ☐ Stainless Steel ☐ PVC ☐ Fiberglass ☐ Metal ☐ Iron ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Screen ☐ Perforations ☐ Open Pipe Screen/Perforations \_\_\_\_\_

Filter Pack ☐ Yes ☐ No \_\_\_\_\_

Static Water Level \_\_\_\_\_ feet Surface Seal \_\_\_\_\_

Other details (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Abandonment Details

Date of Abandonment \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Abandonment \_\_\_\_\_

Method of Abandonment (Include a description of seal placement and procedures, amount of casing/screen removed, pump/piping removal, termination of casing at the surface, problems encountered, and other pertinent information)

Abandonment Material Details: \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH (feet)

From	To	ABANDONMENT MATERIAL	QUANTITY (e.g., cubic yards, lbs)	GROUT WEIGHT (e.g., bag/grain, min, gallons)

☐ Abandoned well replaced with a new well.

If yes, the location of the new well is \_\_\_\_\_ ft north/south and \_\_\_\_\_ ft east/west from the abandoned well.

### 6. Well Driller Statement

This well was abandoned under my supervision, according to applicable rules and regulations, and this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ (Person, Firm, or Corporation - Print or Type) Date \_\_\_\_\_

(Licensed Well Driller)

Note: All abandonment work shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the State of Utah Administrative Rules of Water Well Driller Section R555-4-12.

Abandonment

